

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5-27-68

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany dated 5-10-68.

The militant element in the New Left in Cleveland is largely represented by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) which has chapters on the campuses of Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, Bowling Green State University at Bowling Green, Ohio, an off-campus group in Toledo, Ohio, and a chapter in Cleveland, Ohio, which is more widely known as the Cleveland Draft Resistance Union (CDRU). In addition, a group known as the Kent Committee to End the War in Vietnam is active on the campus at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Within the past month some student activity of an agitational, though nonviolent, character has developed on the campus of Case-Western Reserve University (CWRU), Cleveland, Ohio. [REDACTED] a confidential source at CWRU, has advised that this activity is primarily concerned with issues of student participation in university operational life rather than in anti-draft and/or anti-Vietnam activities. [REDACTED] stated that the leaders of this activity are recognized and responsible student leaders who, for the most part, hold elective positions in the CWRU student government.

The anti-Vietnam movement in Cleveland is primarily an adult activity though, of course, in the major demonstrations, such as that held on 4-27-68, student participation is solicited and obtained to a limited degree. Special Agents who observed the demonstration on 4-27-68, were unanimous in their comments that the younger participants, i.e., those of high school and college age, were predominantly of the long-haired "beatnik" or "hippie" type whose actions during the demonstration reflected a greater interest in fraternization with each other than dedicated interest in the program presented during the rally.

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Until the early Spring of 1968, the adult anti-Vietnam movement in Cleveland was lead by Dr. SIDNEY PECK, a member of the faculty at CWRU, who held the positions of chairman and coordinator of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council (CAPAC) (a loose federation of peace groups in Cleveland) and is also a national co-chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. PECK is a key activist in the Cleveland Division. In early 1968, Cleveland confidential informants began reporting that trouble seemed to be "brewing" in CAPAC and, though details were not available to the informants, it appeared the difficulty was based upon differences in tactical views between PECK and the leadership of individual organizations participating in CAPAC.

In January, 1968, PECK prepared and widely disseminated a "work paper" dealing with the tactics he recommended for the anti-war movement in the United States. A confidential source furnished a copy of this paper to the Cleveland Office and it was forwarded to the Bureau along with the recommendation that it be afforded publicity in local news media as a means of publicly discrediting PECK.

In this connection, however, the Bureau noted that, in view of the paper's wide dissemination it should be possible for members of the news media to obtain it from other than Bureau sources. To date, there is no indication that this has been done though it is known that

has been attempting to obtain a copy of the document.

[REDACTED]

reported that at a meeting of [REDACTED] some of the [REDACTED] members were very critical of PECK's preparation and wide dissemination of the "work paper" without consultation with other leaders of the "peace movement."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In February, 1968, he voluntarily stepped down as chairman and coordinator of the CAPAC and was succeeded in that position by a local minister, [REDACTED]. During the large demonstration on 4-27-68, PECK was not present either on the platform or in the crowd and it was subsequently learned that he was scheduled to be one of the speakers in a similar demonstration in Southern Ohio. PECK continues, however, to be active in the state-wide peace movement in his capacity as one of the co-chairmen of the Ohio Peace/Action Council having its headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

Another factor of great importance in the New Left in Cleveland is the disparity in viewpoints between the SDS-CDRU on the one hand and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)/Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) on the other. [REDACTED] and other informants have reported on several occasions that leading members of the SWP/YSA have described [REDACTED] an SDS/CDRU leader, as a "hot head" and have expressed great reluctance to participate with [REDACTED] and the CDRU in public demonstrations. This attitude on the part of SWP/YSA leadership also extends to [REDACTED] who heads a small local contingent of the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). This was made particularly evident on 5-22-68 when [REDACTED] attempted to promote a demonstration against California Governor RONALD REAGAN who made a public appearance in Cleveland on that date. A source of the Cleveland Office advised on 5-22-68 that [REDACTED] had appealed to both the SWP/YSA and the CAPAC for support in his demonstration. He was refused by everyone with the result that the demonstration against REAGAN was cancelled.

From the above analysis of New Left and general "peace movement" elements in Cleveland, it appears that the following tactics represent the best immediate possibilities with respect to counterintelligence activities:

(1) The use of confidential informants and, where possible; reliable and cooperative news media representatives to further discredit SIDNEY PECK as a responsible leader of the peace movement.

[REDACTED]

The possibility for such utilization will, however, be constantly borne in mind and every situation having counterintelligence potentiality will be brought to the attention of the Bureau along with appropriate recommendations. Selected confidential informants, specifically [REDACTED] should be instructed to capitalize on all opportunities to securely demean PECK during organizational meetings and during contacts with individual members of the New Left and the peace movement.

(2) The use of confidential informants such as [REDACTED] to intensify and widen the gap between the SWP/YSA and the SDS/CDRU in order to isolate the SDS and divorce this militant group from a broad numerical base.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Cleveland Office recommends that both of the measures set forth in (1) and (2) above be immediately instituted as counterintelligence measures against SIDNEY PECK and the New Left.

Cleveland also recommends that Bureau consideration of PECK's work paper as an instrument of counterintelligence activity be continued [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 13, 1968

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

APPROVED
AND FORWARDED
DATE

ReBulet to Albany, 5/23/68.

Set forth below is a resume of information received to date concerning matters of interest to the Bureau as indicated in referenced letter.

1) FALSE ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE BRUTALITY

On November 27, 1967, members of the Cleveland Draft Resistance Union (CDRU), which is identical with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in Cleveland, Ohio, participated in an anti-draft demonstration at the Cleveland Federal Office Building. Information previously obtained from reliable sources indicated that the most militant group of demonstrators, composed mostly of CDRU members, planned to march as close to the building entrances as possible in order to impede the ingress of building employees. The demonstration began at 6:00 a.m., on November 27, 1967, and by 7:00 to 7:30 a.m., government workers began arriving in substantial numbers. The building manager requested local police to remove demonstrators from the vicinity of building entrances. A uniformed officer of the Cleveland Police Department approached the demonstrators nearest the building, using an electronic loudspeaker, he requested them to repair to the sidewalk adjacent to the building. This request was repeated three times, and demonstrators were told each time that police at the scene would have to remove them if they did not remove themselves voluntarily. The officer further advised the demonstrators that the police did not wish anyone to get hurt, but that normal conduct of public business required uninhibited access to the building. After three such warnings, the demonstrators refused to move, and to Agents present at the scene, it appeared the demonstrators wished to confront the police with the necessity of physically removing them from the building's plaza.

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After witnessing the demonstrators' refusal to heed the third command to voluntarily depart, the police officer ordered foot patrolmen to advance. These officers had been drawn up in a line between the demonstrators and the building entrances. Upon command, they walked forward in line forcing the demonstrators back toward the sidewalk. Agents observing this scene witnessed no unnecessary display of force on the part of the police officers, and no demonstrator was observed to fall or be pushed to the ground. After the demonstration, however, five participants appeared at a local hospital alleging they had sustained injuries during their removal from the Federal Office Building's plaza. These demonstrators were conveyed to the hospital in cars operated by other demonstrators although police ambulances were at the scene to handle such emergencies. A local police check at the hospital revealed the demonstrators complained of back injuries, groin injuries, and one head injury none of which required hospital treatment. None of the demonstrators specifically charged their injury to actions of the Cleveland Police although they talked in vague terms about "police brutality." It is also significant to note that former [redacted] a CDRU member present at the demonstration, regularly carried with him a prepared head bandage which he could use to affect a head injury at any time. Not coincidentally, [redacted] was among the five persons presenting themselves at the hospital, and it was [redacted] who claimed to have sustained the head injury. No charges were filed in this matter other than the obviously false claims made by the demonstrators to members of the press.

An interesting sidelight to the demonstration mentioned above was the dress of several participants. The CDRU had formed a "security guard" whose purpose it was to stand between the main body of demonstrators and the police. This select group was to absorb the onslaught of the police when they "attacked" the demonstrators and thus allow the majority of the demonstrators to escape to safety. Members of the "security guard" wore "hard hats" such as those used by construction workers, many of them had telephone directories concealed under the front and back of their clothing, and one male demonstrator wore a metal collander on his head and had wooden sticks fixed around his forearms by means of rubber bands. This amateur "armour" elicited several amused comments from passing pedestrians and subjected the demonstrators to much ridicule.

2) IMMORALITY

Cleveland currently possesses no specific information bearing upon the moral conduct of members of the New Left. It has been noted that many of the demonstrators associated with this movement are extremely dirty in appearance, have shaggy beards, and wild, unkempt hair. This would be a reflection upon their living standards and personal habits, but would not, in the minds of many persons today, be relevant to their moral standards.

3) ACTION BY COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS

In April, 1963, students at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU), Cleveland, Ohio, initiated a camp sign through student government channels to have the university declare a suspension of classes on April 23, 1963, for the purpose of holding campus-wide discussion concerning the war in Vietnam. A plea was also issued to CWRU students to "out" classes on that date if their professors refused to cancel class meetings.

[redacted] source of identity [redacted] advised that President ROBERT W. HORSE, upon learning of this proposed student action, immediately issued a memorandum to all faculty members stating that the university expected them to adhere to all class schedules. As a result of the prompt action of President HORSE, classes met on schedule and, [redacted] the absences were no greater than on a normal school day. The proposed student "strike", [redacted] was a complete "flop."

The Cleveland Office will be alert to the appearance of future information coming within any of the above categories and such will be promptly furnished to the Bureau upon receipt.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-27-68

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet 5-28-68.

Attached are 15 copies of a LHM for dissemination by the Bureau.

Please be advised that coverage of activities on the campus of Youngstown State University (YSU) is limited to contact with [REDACTED] is extremely cooperative with the FBI at Youngstown, Ohio, and through his sources [REDACTED] he is in excellent position to furnish the FBI advance information of any pertinent activity.

[REDACTED]

There has been no violence on the YSU campus during past years and there presently is no reason to think such will occur, however, it is noted that student uprisings have occurred throughout the U.S. and such is a possibility at YSU in the future.

Cleveland office indices contain no information in addition to that set forth in attached LHM regarding persons named therein.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland

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AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE
RAO.

DATE FORWARD: 7-8-68

HOW FORWARD: P/S

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cleveland, Ohio
June 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY (YSU)
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

[REDACTED] Youngstown, Ohio, on 6-14-68, advised the only group which has caused any disturbance on the campus of YSU is "Students and Faculty for Peace" which was formed and given a charter by the student council during 1967. [REDACTED] explained there has never been any disruption on campus, and the only activity of this group has been a peaceful march on the campus on May 22, 1968, as a tribute to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and to protest the dismissal of a Negro instructor of the university, Mr. RONALD DANIELS, Instructor of Social Sciences.

[REDACTED] advised the above captioned group has no officers and is a rather informal group composed of about five or six members of the faculty and approximately the same number of students. He identified these faculty members as:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was able to identify only the student leader of above captioned group as [REDACTED] who graduated from this institution on June 13, 1968, with a Bachelor of Arts degree. [REDACTED] advised she will no longer be on campus as a student in view of her graduation.

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Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY (YSU)
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

[REDACTED] explained the dismissal of RONALD DANIELS was due to DANIELS not having obtained his Masters degree to qualify as a full-time instructor at this institution which, at the present time, is hiring only instructors who already have earned their Masters or Doctors degree. DANIELS had been employed under a one year contract at this school and, upon expiration of the contract, the school informed him that he does not qualify to be a teacher at YSU unless he obtains his Masters degree. [REDACTED] advised that discrimination does not enter into this matter and it appears DANIELS will not make an issue of his dismissal. [REDACTED] advised he has no reason to believe violence or other demonstrations on this campus will occur.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-27-68

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet dated 5-28-68. ..

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of a LHM concerning New Left activity at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

The sources utilized in this memorandum are identified as follows: first source is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who is a confidential source: the second source is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This LHM is being classified confidential in order to protect these sources of continuing value whose effectiveness would be terminated through disclosure of their identity.

As the Bureau is aware, Oberlin College is an extremely sensitive area in which to attempt the development of informants. Due to the nature of the student body, the past history of the college and the attitude of the college administration, difficulties are interposed which are not present even on the average college campus. Cleveland has, however, uncovered one potential PSI who is a student at Oberlin. Background investigation is now being conducted on this individual and, upon satisfactory completion a request will be submitted for Bureau authority to contact him as a PSI. Additional efforts will continue to be made to develop other sources in this area consistent with the high degree of discretion and security which must accompany incursions into this extremely sensitive area.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
2 - Cleveland

(4) [REDACTED]

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE,
R.O., [REDACTED]

DATE FORWARDED: 7-5-68

BY FORWARD: R/S

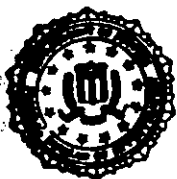
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
DATE 7-5-68

REC-23

EX-103

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cleveland, Ohio
June 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT OBERLIN
COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO

In October, 1967, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) received official recognition as a campus organization at Oberlin College during the academic year of 1967-68. The Oberlin College Directory for 1967-68 reflects the officers of this SDS chapter to be as follows:

Chairman - JACK HILL

Action Chairman - CHARLES HAUSS and BEN BAILEY

Secretary - SARAH MEHLHOP

Treasurer - TOM WITHERIDGE

Research Chairman - BOB PARKER

Faculty Adviser - HIRSCHEL KASPER

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in October, 1967, that the principal activity of the SDS at Oberlin College had been the irregular publication of a pamphlet called "The Cocktail Hour" which contained articles by various SDS members relating to the war

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
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DECLASSIFIED BY 6000 1000

ON 3/6/71

100-449698-11-14

11/1/71

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT OBERLIN
COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO

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in Vietnam, anti-draft activities and student power.

On October 26, 1967, a group of Oberlin College students, variously estimated to number between 60 to 120 persons, stopped a U. S. Government automobile operated by a U. S. Naval Officer enroute to Oberlin College to participate in a Naval information program for students interested in Naval Officer training. This vehicle was surrounded by students while stopped for a traffic light in Oberlin, Ohio, and was prevented from further movement by students continuously pressing against the automobile. The occupant of the car was forcibly detained for approximately four hours after which he was permitted egress though the students continued to surround the car until compelled to disperse when local police officers directed fire hoses and tear gas into the area. This incident resulted in considerable publicity of an adverse nature which subjected the college to severe embarrassment and brought local charges against a substantial number of the participating students. The first source mentioned above advised in October, 1967, that, as a result of this incident, the college trustees had urged the administration to adopt a more stringent attitude toward militant student activities. In view of the embarrassing publicity arising from forcible detainment of the Navy officer and the views expressed by the trustees, the college administration announced that, whereas the college had not previously taken cognizance of student activities occurring off campus, it now intended to do so and that future escapades of a nature similar to the incident on October 26, 1967, would result in disciplinary action by the college against student participants.

In May, 1968, the second source mentioned above advised that the Oberlin College chapter of SDS had apparently dissolved due to lack of student interest and active leadership. In this connection it is noted that, though the coercion of the Navy officer on October 26, 1967, was not primarily an SDS activity, one of the leaders in this undertaking was JACK HILL who is noted above as the Chairman of the Oberlin College SDS. HILL was among those charged in

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Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT OBERLIN
COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO

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local court at Oberlin, Ohio, following the October 26, 1967 incident and, though confirmation of this conclusion could not be furnished by either of the sources mentioned herein, it was speculated that HILL's diminished role in SDS may have been caused by the action taken both by local authorities and the college administration following the Navy officer's detainment.

The second source stated that an issue of "The Cocktail Hour" has not been published in several months and there has been no known SDS activity on the Oberlin College campus during the same period of time.

A characterization of the SDS is attached to this memorandum.

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Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT OBERLIN
COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 6-27-68

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet of 5-28-68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 15 copies of a LHM captioned, "NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU), KENT, OHIO."

Investigation in enclosed LHM was conducted by [REDACTED] Kent, Ohio,

[REDACTED] who is an established source.

[REDACTED] An additional source, not mentioned in enclosed LHM, is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past regarding new left activities on the KSU campus. All of these sources are capable of providing information on all new left groups on the KSU campus.

Each of the above sources has been alerted to report any members of new left organizations who appear to be becoming disenchanted with these organizations. Also, Special Agents conducting criminal and applicant investigations on the campus have been asked to remain alert for any students indicating a desire to assist the Bureau regarding new left organizations.

[REDACTED] Supra., has indicated that all the new left organizations currently on the campus have very limited memberships and receive little sympathy or support from the student body. Based upon this fact, [REDACTED] does not foresee any great potential for violence on the campus during the coming school year.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
2 - Cleveland

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16 JUL 1 1968

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CV 100-28895 .

It is further noted that [REDACTED] all of which are listed as leaders of the YSA in enclosed LHM, are currently on the Security Index of the Cleveland Office.

The LHM is being classified confidential in order to protect [REDACTED] a source of continuing value whose effectiveness would be terminated through disclosure.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cleveland, Ohio
June 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU)
KENT, OHIO

On June 17, 1968, CV T-1 advised that during the 1967-68 school year at KSU there were no violent activities, or activities which disrupted the normal operation of the University, by any campus organizations. He further advised, however, that currently on the KSU campus there are three organizations which have sponsored peaceful campus demonstrations, and which could be characterized as "new left" groups. These organizations are the following:

Kent Committee to End the War
in Vietnam (KCEWV)

CV T-1 advised that the KCEWV was organized on the KSU campus in 1965, and that it is a university sanctioned group. He said that its membership consists of both students and faculty members, and that their stated purpose is to bring about a peaceful settlement to the war in Vietnam.

According to this source, the KCEWV held silent vigils on campus each Wednesday at about Noon during the Fall term of the 1967-68 school year. He said they also held two demonstrations on campus in February, 1968. Both of these demonstrations were held in cooperation with the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) group at KSU. The purpose of the first demonstration was to protest against the war in Vietnam and recruiting by the Dow Chemical Corporation on the KSU campus. ERIC HALSTEAD, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) candidate for President of the United States, was a

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 12/15/83
BY 3247
DECLASSIFIED BY 670
ON 3/26/97

Excluded from automatic
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100-449698-11-5

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU)
KENT, OHIO

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speaker at this demonstration. The purpose of the second demonstration was to protest recruitment by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on the campus. Source noted that all of these demonstrations were orderly.

CV T-2 advised that the KCEWV staged a walk-out during a speech by Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY on the KSU campus during May, 1968. CV T-1 said that this demonstration was also conducted without incident.

According to CV T-1, the KCEWV has about 12 to 15 members. He said that a student, [REDACTED] is the chief spokesman for the group, and that [REDACTED] is a white, male enrolled as a Junior in the College of Arts & Sciences. His home address is [REDACTED]

Source noted no outside influences involved in the development of this organization on campus.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Young Socialist Alliance (ISA)

On December 8, 1967, CV T-1 advised that he had received information to the effect that an attempt was being made to establish a ISA branch at KSU. This source identified students [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as being the organizers and [REDACTED]

CV T-1 furnished information regarding two demonstrations by this organization on the KSU campus in February, 1968, which were held in cooperation with the KCEWV and which are mentioned above.

CV T-2 advised that in addition to the above demonstrations the ISA holds weekly business meetings open

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Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU)
KENT, OHIO

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only to members and "educationals" open to all. He estimates the membership of this group at about 10 students.

CV T-1 advised that the YSA has received official sanction by the university, that he has noted no disorderly activities on the part of this group, and was not aware of any off-campus influences connected with it.

Students for a Democratic
Society (SDS)

On February 29, 1968, CV T-1 advised that he had learned that a KSU student named [REDACTED] was attempting to organize a branch of the SDS on the KSU campus.

This source later reported that the SDS organization at KSU held a demonstration on campus in April, 1968. This demonstration consisted of a silent vigil, and several speeches by students and faculty members. The speeches in general denounced the war in Vietnam and were in support of individuals seeking to avoid the military draft for reasons of conscience.

CV T-1 indicated that the above demonstration was peaceful and that no other activities by this group have been noted.

Source estimates the membership in this organization at about 6 or 8 students. He said that the university administration is considering sanctioning the group and will probably do so in the near future.

Source identified [REDACTED] as the president of this group. He said that [REDACTED] is a junior in the College of Arts and Sciences, and is majoring in Sociology. His home address is [REDACTED] and he is a commuter student.

CV T-1 noted no outside influences involved in the development of this organization on campus.

All sources whose identities are concealed in this

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Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU)
KENT, OHIO

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memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

A characterization for the YSA and the SDS are attached to this memorandum.

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Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU)
KENT, OHIO

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
KENT, OHIO

A source, on June 3, 1965, reported that the Kent, Ohio, Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized in 1964, is affiliated with the national YSA, follows its policies and directives, and is close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), however, the membership of this branch are not members of the SWP, but do attend functions sponsored by the SWP. Its activities are aimed toward obtaining membership on college campuses and it claims to be independent of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source advised on June 6, 1966, that the YSA no longer has any branch at Kent, Ohio.

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APPENDIX

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU)
KENT, OHIO

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Front International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an Anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 6-27-68

Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
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DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet dated 5-28-68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of a LHM concerning New Left activity at Cleveland State University (CSU), Cleveland, Ohio.

The sources utilized in the enclosed memorandum are identified as follows: First source is [REDACTED]

the second source is [REDACTED] This LHM is being classified confidential in order to protect these sources who are of continuing value and whose usefulness would be terminated through disclosure of their identity.

Coverage of the CSU chapter of the SMC is currently provided by [REDACTED] who is the only member informant in the group. Some additional coverage is provided by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The Cleveland Office is presently attempting to expand coverage on this and other campuses in the Cleveland area through [REDACTED]

While long-range predictions concerning the potentiality for campus disturbances are subject to limitations in view of the changing student population, it does not appear that the CSU campus would be productive of serious disturbances

2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
2 - Cleveland

(4)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE

7-8-68
HOW FORWARDED: A/S

BY: KLS Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



(CV 100-28895)

in the immediate future. This estimate is predicated upon the following considerations:

- 1) The only New Left group currently active on the campus is the SMC which, as indicated by [REDACTED] in the enclosed LHM, has not been able to sustain a permanently active program due to lack of student interest, inept leadership and internal dissention.
- 2) CSU is a "downtown" type university and does not have a campus in the normally understood use of this term. The vast majority of its students are day students who do not appear to possess the close sense of "campus community" found on the usual campus. It is also noted that CSU was formerly known as Fern College and operated as a "co-op" institution. Many of the students were thus occupied in work projects which, by their nature, precluded extensive campus activity and/or interest.
- 3) Upon the basis of currently available information the CSU faculty does not include persons who possess militant New Left sentiments and who could provide faculty leadership for student activity in this field. It is noted that [REDACTED] who has been quite active in the Peace Movement in Cleveland, is a faculty member but his activity has been channelized through the Cleveland chapter of the [REDACTED] and he has had no apparent impact upon the CSU student body.

In spite of the prognosis respecting the CSU campus, the Cleveland Office will remain alert to developments in this area. Every effort will be made toward the development of additional sources who will enhance the ability of this office in determining campus potentiality for civil disturbance and campus disruption.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio
June 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT CLEVELAND
STATE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND,
OHIO

On June 16, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a group known as the Cleveland State University (CSU) Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) has been in existence on the CSU campus since the beginning of the 1967-68 academic year. This unit of the SMC is quite small numbering less than ten active members. The source advised that the committee has experienced difficulty in organizing any type of sustained activity and has been quite unsuccessful in generating any degree of mass student support for its activities.

The source stated that SMC has held one teach-in at which a local SDS leader was the principal speaker. This affair was well attended by previous SMC standards but resulted in no sustained activity and did not result in a permanent increase in SMC membership. The committee also held one demonstration protesting the presence of industrial recruiters on campus in which approximately five persons participated. This demonstration, which was held on the sidewalk adjacent to the main university building, was hampered by the presence of some fifty to seventy-five members of the CSU Conservative Union who chanted slogans and sang "God Bless America" until the SMC group was forced to disperse.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 100-449698-11-6
ON 2/2/11

100-449698-11-6

44-1144-11-6

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT
CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The source advised that [REDACTED]
are the co-presidents of the SMC at Cleveland State University.

On June 21, 1968, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified [REDACTED] as a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland, Ohio. The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On June 16, 1968, the first source mentioned above stated that [REDACTED] is affiliated with a group known as Youth Against War and Fascism in Cleveland, Ohio. A characterization of Youth Against War and Fascism is attached to this memorandum.

Open
The first source advised that [REDACTED] a faculty member in the Department of Chemistry, is the faculty adviser to the SMC and apparently contributes a substantial portion of the meager funds available to the group. The source characterized the CSU chapter of SMC as being short on money, long on grandiose schemes which never materialize and, in general, "in a bad way."

A characterization of the SMC is attached to this memorandum.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT
CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962 to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 20, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF described that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY AT
CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Fort Hunch, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gue Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)
File

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

DATE: 6-27-68

ReBulet 5-28-68.

Enclosed are 15 copies of a LHM captioned, "NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY (BGSU), BOWLING GREEN, OHIO," which contains information regarding the BGSU Chapter - SDS.

The source mentioned therein is [REDACTED] who requested that his identity be concealed.

In addition to [REDACTED] sources furnishing information regarding this organization include [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who has attended meetings of the SDS at Bowling Green in the past.

Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have been requested to furnish the names of students or other individuals in the Bowling Green area [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as well as any other prospective students that they feel might be of value as sources of information regarding SDS activity. In addition, [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-28251)(BGSU-SDS)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE
(5) RAO, SEC. SERV.

DATE FORWARD: 7-9-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S

100-444698-11-7
16 JUL 1 1968
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CV 100-28895

In regard to the potentiality for violence on the campus at BGSU during the coming year, it is noted that [REDACTED] has advised that the University President, [REDACTED] has taken a firm stand with the students and has let them know that while he will confer with any group on campus and consider any complaints they may have, he will tolerate no disruption of campus activities and any students who attempt any disruption will be dealt with severely. In addition, [REDACTED] noted that to date the SDS chapter at BGSU has remained small, has generated no widespread following on the campus and has shown no inclination toward violence.

In view of the above, both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] indicate they expect no violence on the campus during the coming year.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cleveland, Ohio
June 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

✓ NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY (BGSU)
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1968, that a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was formed on campus at BGSU in December, 1966, and has been in existence there ever since, although the activity of the chapter has been quite limited. Source indicated that at the end of the school term in the Spring of 1968, there were approximately 20 members, and the membership has fluctuated between 12 and 20 since the formation of the group. APPROX. 1968

Source advised that the group was formed by [REDACTED] a white male, 21 years of age, whose home address was [REDACTED] a transfer student from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. According to source [REDACTED] left BGSU after one year (1966-67).

1748
The leading activist in the chapter who took over from [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] a white male, age 20, from Cleveland Heights, Ohio, who was expelled from BGSU in January, 1968, after being convicted of knowingly permitting the illegal use of narcotics on premises under his control.

8. APPROX. 11-7
Source advised that the current officers of the group are [REDACTED] a Junior in the College of Liberal Arts, who is a white male, age 21, of [REDACTED] who is President of the chapter; [REDACTED] a white female, age 19, a Sophomore in the College of Education, of [REDACTED] a white male, age 21, a Senior Secretary; and [REDACTED] a white male, age 21, a Senior in the College of Liberal Arts, of [REDACTED]

100-419698-11-7

~~100-419698-11-7~~

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY (BGSU)
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO

[REDACTED] who is Treasurer of the group.

Source advised that the activities of the group have consisted of passing out leaflets opposing the war in Vietnam, and opposing the draft, sponsoring occasional speakers at the University, occasional picketing of the military recruiters and sponsoring a few demonstrations.

Source indicated that most of the demonstrations have been orderly and there has been no disruption of campus activities as a result of the activities of the SDS. A peace demonstration staged by the SDS at the ROTC review in May, 1968, was broken up by a large group of students, composed mostly of military service veterans and fraternity members, and there was a little pushing and shoving, but there was no violence and no disruption of the activities.

Source stated that during the current Summer session there has been no SDS activity as is customary during the Summer months at BGSU.

A characterization of the SDS is attached to this memorandum.

Re: NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY (BGSU)
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 6/28/68

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) copies each of two documents prepared by EDWARD SCHWARTZ, President of the National Student Association (NSA). These documents were furnished to the Cleveland Office on June 24, 1968 by [REDACTED] Wooster, Ohio (whose identity must be protected by request). The enclosed documents are identified as follows:

1. Speech which is self-described as the keynote address by EDWARD SCHWARTZ, President of NSA. A caption at the bottom of page one indicates the speech was given at a conference on Student Power held under NSA sponsorship at the University of Minnesota on November 17-19, 1967.
2. A seven-page document apparently prepared by EDWARD SCHWARTZ and captioned "Working Paper On Demonstration: Rules".

The above-described papers are being furnished since it is not known to Cleveland whether the Bureau is, or is not, already in possession of them. It is suggested the Bureau may wish to utilize one or both of these papers, particularly No. 2 above, in making them available to friendly and reliable new sources.

Cleveland also wishes to recommend that Bureau

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Cleveland

(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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5010-108-01

CV 100-28895

authority be granted for the Cleveland Office to provide

[REDACTED] with a copy of each of these documents with the view that they be utilized in one or more articles on the "student power movement" aspect of New Left activity. It is suggested that current submission of these articles to [REDACTED] is timely and may be productive of publicity highly adverse to the New Left position. The following factors are noted in this connection:

1. EDWARD SCHWARTZ is a well-known graduate of Oberlin College which is located some thirty miles from Cleveland and thus information concerning him would have some "local flavor".

2. [REDACTED] recently advised the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated he returned to Cleveland "quite shaken up" by the student violence [REDACTED] It may therefore be possible that [REDACTED] would be interested in running a series of articles dealing with the question of student violence.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, Cleveland will take no further action in this matter pending receipt of Bureau authorization to furnish [REDACTED] with copies of the aforementioned articles.

WORKING PAPER*

On Demonstration: Rules

Now that a healthy number of colleges across the country have demonstrated, are demonstrating, or will demonstrate, it is time to outline a few guidelines by which such uprisings can proceed. As a veteran of both guerilla and conventional warfare with the Oberlin College administration, I can assure neophytes in the profession that the game theory of campus combat is not as easy as it looks from the press reports. One must consider items ranging from student body support to public relations. Issues might even be a factor. In this, and two subsequent articles, I will pose the problems. First, a few general rules which might prove helpful.

Rule One: Decide whether yours is a reform movement or a revolution. Reform movements aim at implementing change in a specific area of college policy, e.g., social rules, faculty tenure, cafeteria food. Once demands have been met, protest ceases.

Revolutionary movements aim at implementing basic changes within the university, e.g., resignation of the president, abolition of the board of trustees, elimination of classes.

Reform movements are candid as to goals, swift in execution, and receptive towards negotiations. Revolutionary movements are secretive as to goals, gradual in escalation, and receptive towards riot.

Your decision between the two will reflect various considerations: the degree to which you despise the administration; the degree to which your student body shares your sentiment; or the degree to which your student body can be encouraged to share your sentiment.

Admittedly, a movement which begins with limited goals can reach revolutionary proportions if the powers-that-be act stupidly in dealing with its participants. Similarly, a projected revolution can collapse if administration acceptance of subsidiary demands stifles the enthusiasm of its followers.

*Ed Schwartz, President NSA

United States National Student Association Student Power Conference - University of Minnesota, November 17-19

While the latter development is more disappointing than the former, both should be foreseen. This leads us into our second point.

Rule Two: Know thine enemy.

If you're fighting for reform, at least discover which individuals or committees exercise authority over the question. How silly it is to fight a college president for a social rules change determined by the faculty. All he has to do is say, "Well, I'm just one among many on this issue," and then where will you be?

By the same token, if you're interested in revolution, determine who should be ousted. For example, your college president may be an impossible man. He might be supported, however, by an atrocious board of regents or trustees which would appoint somebody worse to take his place. This may be advantageous in the long run if you think you can sustain the battle, but an equally plausible alternative is to aim at issues for which you would fight irrespective of particular personalities.

Rule Three: Know thine campus.

"To know" in this rule means to possess an understanding of the main grievances of the student body. In crisis situations, temperament can be ascertained easily, but the normal lull is less indicative. It is clear that a reform movement protesting policies to which the campus is indifferent has as much chance of success as the anti-flouridation fighters. The same principle applies to revolutionaries. The American Revolution may have been fought around the Declaration of Independence, but there was that business with the tea to get things moving. And remember, the anger of a student body subsides around exam periods.

Rule Four: Know thine allies.

"Allies" is anyone in the faculty or administration who agrees with you. Without question, the Public Relations Quotient of a student demonstration multiplies tenfold if the angles of academia back it. In some instances, desire for such support may influence your initial choice of aims and actions, depending on what you expect to accomplish. The main problem, of course, is to determine whether Professor X is a friend throughout, or whether his good graces are contingent upon your long-term approach. You may decide to forego his friendship. If you do, at least evaluate your reasons carefully. Nothing hurts more than a disenchanted ally.

This by no means exhausts the list of rules for demonstration planning, but it can serve as a start.

On Demonstration: The Politics of Reform

Reform movements are less exciting than revolutions, but that's the most you can expect from campuses these days. Even so, the effective implementation of university reform is an art unto itself, demanding a degree of political sophistication as refined as that of the revolutionary. An understanding of the temperament of the student body, a sensitivity to the personality of administrators, an effective utilization of communications media, and an awareness of the importance of timing are all necessary. These, however, are only the prerequisites. Specific points must be considered.

Any successful reform movement must rely on campus consensus. This doesn't mean that everyone will work actively in the effort. It does mean that you can't afford to alienate a large segment of the student body. The easiest out for an administrator is to quote a letter to the editor of the campus newspaper which says, "Speaking as an undergraduate, I can not honestly say that this movement represents my interests, either in goals or in tactics." College deans and presidents like to believe such things anyway--tangible evidence will verify their suspicions. If you're not careful, they might be right.

Consequently, the coordinating committee of any demonstration group should try to include as many from the campus Establishment as possible. Student government representatives, fraternity leaders, newspaper editors, judicial board members, and political spokesmen all qualify. Admittedly, the initial coordinating committee can't be too large -- anything more than 12 or 13 becomes cumbersome, but the greater the scope of representation within that number, the better the chance of success. Too many movements collapse because student leaders work at cross purposes. Sometimes convictions necessitate clashes, but if they can be avoided, they should be.

The first task of such a coordinating group is to decide the area of protest and to find a specific solution. Careful consideration should be accorded to the number of people who would be willing to demonstrate on a given question. Equal time must be allotted to the precise proposal of the movement. Experience has shown that honesty is the best policy in reform -- if you want something, don't let pessimism about its acceptability get in your way. If compromises must be made, let the administration propose them. At least they'll be clear that "meeting half-way" is only temporary and that they might

expect demonstrations in future years to secure the other half.

Once plans are outlined, the mass meeting is in order. If you've chosen your issues carefully and marshalled the support of campus notables, you should draw a substantial turnout. At that point, the chairman of the group should outline the plans, open the floor for discussion, and hope that the project meets approval. If it doesn't, the coordinating committee is in trouble, but minor changes might be sufficient to answer objections. The gathering should be used for organizational purposes as well -- signs, petitions, fact sheets, and verbalizers require people. Unless you enjoy flunking exams, division of labor is necessary.

The important word to remember in developing a movement is momentum. If you shoot the works on the first day, you're left without an encore. The initial steps should be forceful, but moderated. The proposal should receive the support of the student government, the campus editor, and any other influential groups. Sometimes an ad in the school paper, signed by as many notables as you can muster, is impressive. At no time is flamboyant rhetoric helpful. You don't need to sound like the Internationale to make your points. It is also useful to write grammatically -- there is no excuse for atrocious composition. You just look stupid.

Regardless of who is directly responsible for implementing your demands, support of the faculty is invaluable. Ideally, you should assign students to talk to as many members as they can. If the campus is too large for this procedure, at least contact the influential spokesmen. You may not win even with their support; you'll almost certainly lose without it.

The rules for demonstrations should follow the principle of momentum as well. If you plan a series, start with something mild, like a march, and build. Only utilize the technique after you have enunciated your demands, unless a crisis situation demands speedy response. Here again, if you can't get unanimous support of a particular tactic, at least insure that opposition is silent. If you begin with an enormous crowd, watch that subsequent efforts don't dwindle to a degree that you appear dissipated. Timing is key -- know when the campus is ripe, and when it isn't. Always remember that if you are too far ahead or behind of your student body, you are dead.

A word about the radical alternative. On most campuses, there will be a group that refuses to accept a leisurely pace for anything. While they can be annoying, they're useful. Nothing

is more effective in dealing with an administrator than saying, "We're the responsible group. If you don't do something now, the extremists will take over." In fact, in some situations it might be wise to quietly encourage an extreme threat, providing that you keep your approval hidden from those with whom you must deal. If the hotheads threaten to disrupt your gains, try to stop them, but don't try too hard. Most of the time, their support isn't worth the publicity you accord in fighting them.

None of these is a sure-fire technique to achieve reform. Sometimes nothing will work. Tactics other than these may be more suited to particular situations. These, however, should prove effective in most circumstances. If they consistently fail, then you might be interested in revolution.

On Demonstration: The Tactics of Revolution

If the momentum is desirable to reform movements, it is essential to revolutions. In general, the goal is to create a dialectical situation, in which the administration is forced to reject seemingly "reasonable" requests for change in such a manner as to alienate the entire campus. Its initial moves are mild -- perhaps more so than those of a reform group -- but its life-span is longer and its termination, violent. It aims at avoiding negotiation, because its implicit goals are non-negotiable; but it seeks to appear receptive at every stage. The image of an impetuous administrator's thwarting a thoughtful student body must be created. This image is necessary both in gaining campus support and in maintaining good relations with the press. Indeed, if the situation is such that revolution is essential, the "image" is probably reality.

Unlike reform committees, the core of a revolutionary planning group should be small, unrepresentative, and cognizant of the movement's major objectives. Even on frustrated campuses, students must be weaned gradually into revolutionary fervor. If the base of support for initial goals is too broad, as fundamental objectives become explicit, campus participation may dwindle. Once that happens, it's all over. The movement should begin as a minority and end as a majority, not vice-versa. This is impossible if the student body is galvanized around a demand for reform, without realizing that it is a pretext to get the ball rolling. As soon as the first proposal appears negotiable, people will leave.

Thus, some issue should be found which the campus would generally favor, but which is certain to be rejected vehemently. The president should become angry, make inflammatory statements about the student body. Ideally, he should threaten expulsion. When that happens, you are in good shape. Even if your first proposal is not acceptable to many students, the administration's reactions will outweigh their reservations. A slur on the character of any student group within reasonable bounds of respectability is an indirect slap at the entire campus. That should be made clear.

In developing the movement, you must insure either that your requests are impossible to achieve or that indignation against the administration per se renders them inconsequential. Negotiations should be out of the question. Ideally, the administration should take this position; but if you can make the president or regents appear unreasonable, at least you'll have sufficient grounds to argue it yourself. "How can we bargain with someone who has called us ...?" is a respectable position if an astounding epithet can be substituted for the ellipsis. Here again, if the administration is as tactless as many are, the insults will come. The important point is that as soon as you reach the conference table, you have no further basis on which to act. Your biggest problem is to strike a balance between respectability and intransigence. That's what makes revolution so difficult.

In general, demonstrations should start small and grow, but there is a case for something dramatic in the beginning, like a sit-in, which would threaten the academic existence of the participants. Be careful, however. If the first move appears too inflammatory, the students may feel that the administration's response is justified. If you can get a few campus "respectables," or even invulnerables like honors students and Woodrow Wilson winners, you'll have a much better chance of success. If you can't consider carefully any action that you take. If you're going to play martyr, degrees are still important these days, no matter how faulty the educational system may be.

These are the guidelines of the planned revolution, gradual escalation, non-negotiable tactics, administration fury, and campus response. Sometimes a movement for reform can unintentionally produce the same results, but that depends on the savior-faire of the college president. Conversely, projected rebellion can be lost in the maze of committees if any of its intermediary steps are thwarted with tact. That's the chance you've got to take. John Steinbeck's observation about "the best laid plans of mice and men" are as true of the campus

as of anywhere else. At least be sure that the plans are laid well.

In concluding, I offer one final word of advice: if you're going to plan a movement, whether it be for reform or for fundamental change, make sure that you are intellectually and morally justified in doing so. Demonstrations take time and threaten the reputation of the university. If a campus situation is serious, these liabilities should be borne; if you're just looking for an excuse to let off steam, you deserve to be stopped. As much "fun" as demonstrations may be, they are still a tactic used to implement a worthy objective. If there is no such purpose, you hurt not only your own student body, but the legitimate causes of campus groups across the country. If recent constructive movements degenerate into frivolity, the ultimate victim will be higher education itself. Zeal has rarely been an excuse for irresponsibility. The stakes are simply too high.

nt

4/16/68

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY EDWARD SCHWARTZ, PRESIDENT
NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION*

It is not without some nostalgia for me that the first national conference on student power should be held at the University of Minnesota. Three years ago, in 1964, I attended my second NSA Congress at this university; and it was at that Congress where those of us who reflected the activist temperament of the times began to build a serious protest within NSA, against its posture of ambivalence toward the important student movements sweeping the campus.

During the three year period between that Congress and this conference, despite enormous frustrations, our victories have more than outnumbered our defeats. We ended, once and for all, the perennial debate as to whether NSA should take stands on political and social issues; we moved the Association into support for the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, and into support for movements of social and educational change; we built, and are building, a body of thought and programs in experimental education; we terminated, amidst some furor, the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency with our international programs; and now, three years later, we attempt to build a national movement, a national drive, for student power.

To be sure, the context of 1967---of a war whose unpopularity is equalled only by its continued escalation; of a crisis in our cities which the country seems unwilling to solve---is radically different from the context of 1964, when, despite Goldwater, massive social reform seemed possible. Frustration and disillusionment is becoming ingrained into the tone of the American campus, and in the country as whole. It's a bad year for sanity, and, as we daily observe the growing insanity, it is easy to believe that nothing can be done.

I refuse to succumb to that belief, and the point of contrast between my first visit to this university and this one is the reason. I have seen too many victories, both in NSA and on several campuses, to believe that future victories will not be possible. I will go further---in 1965, I said that we are going to win. I say that again---we are going to win.

* Conference on Student Power sponsored by the National Student Association, November 17-19, 1967. Campus of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Whatever the force of the opposition to student power may be now, that opposition will be overcome, as the opposition to the elimination of Speaker Bans, to the erosion of the doctrine of In Loco Parentis, to the enactment of basic guarantees of student rights are being overcome all over the country. People may be slow to learn, but they do learn; and we will teach them.

The lesson is clear---you cannot keep any group in subservience in a society which purports to be free without that group applying the standards of hopes of democracy to its own condition. The labor movement said that in the 30's; the Black people have said it in the 60's; the students will say it in the late 60's and beyond.

Student power is our slogan---the slogan of middle class students trying to take control, take personal responsibility for the decisions which affect our lives. The cry goes beyond the traditional demands for academic, civic, or social freedom which have characterized liberal student protests against feudalist campus systems. Although many of the issues around which we unite are those involving civil liberties, since campus abridgements in this area run directly counter to the liberal tradition of the freedom of the university---student power is a movement for democracy, for egalitarianism, for populism, more than it is for rights. The eighteenth century replaces the seventeenth century. At Oberlin, we used to make a clear distinction between the administrations granting us a change in the social rules, and the administrations granting us power over an area of social rules. The one was a new right; the other was power. We wanted student power.

Secondly, as part of the drive for democracy, student power is an attempt to create community between the students of a university. This, too, falls outside of the liberal tradition, which emphasizes freedom and equality of opportunity more than community and equality. The liberal student government assumes that it has gained student power when the student body president can wreak concessions through his personal rapport with the dean, even if only 25% of the student body votes in a student government election. Student power assumes that the goal of collective student participation in formulation of demands, in presentation of goals, in working out of ends and strategies, must be realized in striving for power, as well as after obtaining power.

Third, student power presumes an educational system which pays deference to the democratic standard of legitimacy—as opposed to the rules of the corporation by which the university justifies its policies. He who must obey a rule should make it. It's that simple. This does not mean that students should 'run the university,' as some critics, and I admit, a few proponents, argue. Students should run their own institutions—student government, organizations, campus press, social rules, dormitory life—anything which students, and only students, must obey. Students and faculty should share responsibility for curricular development. Students, faculty, administration should participate in decisions affecting the entire university.

Finally, student power presumes a change in attitude on the part of all factions of the university. The corporate system of the university, which creates a totem upon which students are the lowest rung, tells everyone to fight like hell to protect his position. Power becomes its own end in campus disputes. Students argue their cases for freedom in terms of their de facto disobedience of university rules or their ability to mobilize large demonstrations; faculty members jealously cloak their academic prerogatives around their various degrees; administrators invoke the Board of Trustees as the source of all wisdom, confusing, in classic autocratic manner, force with truth.

The student power movement, if successful, will free people to respect each other in the process of community growth. Faculty and administrators will free students, by respecting our capacity to make decisions concerning our own affairs. In the process, faculty and administrators free themselves from the inevitable burdens which fall upon those who must levy unpopular and unwise edicts upon an unwilling electorate. Faculty will learn to respect the competence of students in judging the quality of communications and the ability of students to pose questions which provide the basis for learning, just as students now respect the competence of faculty members in specific areas of knowledge. Administrators will be freed to become part of an educational community, instead of the representative of the public or alumni. People shed their roles; they view each other as people—with peculiar skills, interests, and defects.

"The question, my dear sir, is not whether you have the right to make us miserable, but whether it is not in your interests to make us happy". The words of no more radical

a man than Edmund Burke. Yet when those words are applied to university, they are not understood. The point is that student power is not simply a movement for the freedom and self-respect of the students within a university, it is a movement for the freedom and self-respect of the university itself.

When I hear college presidents and deans offer the traditional justifications for the subservience of students, I am both angered and saddened. I am angered, because I see the affects of subservience upon those who must serve--the stifling of creative thought, the retarding of a young person's ability to act, the fostering of frustration and despair among those who should be most productive and hopeful. Yet I am saddened for those who argue in this way, because I know that below the surface of these presumably rational arguments, there exists an irrational well of fear and distrust. The man who says, "The rule is right because I have the power to make it," is merely demonstrating his fear of applying standards and processes of human development to the rules which govern human behavior. That man is afraid to deal with people as people.

That many within the country should fear the young is not surprising. The culture idealizes youth--in our songs, in our media, in our rhetoric, in our spirit as a nation. Yet the reasons for idealizing the young are precisely the reasons for fearing it. Older people who feel inadequate to the energy, force, ambition, vigor which a society of the young is supposed to demand of all its citizens, will naturally resent young people who live up to these demands. That these young Apollos--or Demonds, depending on the degree of resentment--can maintain responsibility for themselves, as well as a dynamism which charges this sense of self-governance is extremely difficult for an older generation to take. Responsibility after all is the prerogative of age. If youth gets both the advantages of the young and old, where does that leave the older folk? Older they know it. (sic)

The abrasive cries against the excess of youth are not surprising; but they are saddening when uttered within the university. Education can proceed only in an atmosphere of trust--in an atmosphere which permits an expanding context of human relationships; which permits people to share intimate experiences and observations and which encourages people to reflect on these experiences. When the premise of the university is one of distrust, and the rhetoric of those who run

our universities reflects poorly disguised fears, then the context of education will be one of fear, will be one of abrasion, will be one of isolation. This context is readily perceived in our multiversities; its tone permeates smaller institutions as well. So when I hear those who say that they should rule, because they have the power to rule; that student power means anarchy; that students want to destroy the university, I want to say--"look around you, at your students; see what you do to them; observe a classroom in which people are afraid to ask questions, or a dormitory in which students are afraid to talk about anything beyond the mundane." And maybe I want to ask them--"Do you enjoy saying these things? Have you ever talked to students? Why are you afraid?"

The university teaches as much by what it is as by what it says in its classrooms. If there are contradictions between what we are told is true, and what we know to be true, the conflict between rhetoric and reality must be resolved. When we learn the human virtues of democracy in our classrooms, and perceive the lack of it in our everyday lives, we demand resolution. When we learn the Bill of Rights in our classrooms, and we see its abuses around us, we demand that the university live up to the standards of citizenship. When we discuss the formulate (sic) of legitimate laws, and application of due process for protection under those laws in our classes, and we see neither legitimate rule-making processes nor orderly standards of due process around, we demand that our own institutions adhere to principles which we are told are for the betterment of people in all institutions.

Indeed, we learn from what the university does. On many campuses, students hear their administrators say that the channels will yield change, yet they learn that only working outside of the channels yields change. Students hear that the purposes of the university are to encourage rational discourse, fundamental dialogue, heated exchange, yet they learn that the President of the university is inaccessible, that the dean rarely gives an honest answer, that the professor lectures without asking for questions or discussion, that the grader gives a letter without a comment. What are we to believe--what the university says, or what it does? We would like to believe what it says, but what it does is too powerful to ignore.

In these terms, we seek student power--to improve our own position within the university, and to improve the educational climate of the university itself. And let us be

clear on one fundamental point--the student power movement is a movement for certain goals and objectives for students and higher education, it is not a movement to prove the success of one or another tactic within the university. There are some who would wish the movement to become that--merely a test of tactics, for their sake. I am not willing to accept that formulation. It is defeatist. It takes pride not in success, but in numbers, regardless of success. I want to see student power--the objectives of student power--in this country too much to say that any one way of achieving it is the only way.

In this regard, I find myself in arguments with students of every persuasion. I must argue with those in student governments who tell me that to demonstrate, to sit-in, to call a student strike is ipso facto irresponsible. There are times when the failure to employ such tactics is irresponsible to legitimate student demands. I find myself in equal opposition to those on campus who argue that sit-ins, strikes and demonstrations are the only ways to achieve reform--that the goal is not to transform the university, but to destroy the university--that the goal of student power is not to obtain power, but to continue the battle for power indefinitely. To me, the term student power means just that--students obtaining power which is lasting and real. If such power can be obtained through the channels, I applaud. If other educational organizations apply pressures on their constituencies to change, I am for it. If court decisions improve the situation of students, I am for it. And if all the channels fail, if there are no orderly methods of achieving change, if demonstrations are necessary, I am for them too. The goals of student power are the constant; the tactics are variables, as to time, as to place, as to condition, as to people.

I have but one standard for the process of obtaining student power--that standard is the involvement, interest, and participation of the students of the nation. I apply that standard to the approaches of both the student government, which often fails to build strong student support, and elements of the left, which often deliberately ignores student sentiment. If we are to be true to our desire for community within the university, we cannot, as a matter of convenience or as a matter of necessity, ignore the students who are to form this community. We must educate our students often, to what we think they deserve. This takes time. It takes time to build a sense of need, a sense of involvement. Yet in

Assuming the mantle of student power, we have assumed this enormous responsibility to the students for whom we fight.

How many times have I seen student movements fail, because those involved on all sides have failed to build in this manner? The pattern is familiar. The student government develops no program, sits on committees, cultivates communications with the administration without making demands. The administration makes some idiotic decision. The radicals, who themselves have done little but sit in private meetings grumbling about the evils of the world for most of the semester, mobilize. Their sense of injustice is strong, often correct; the students respond. The government is caught with its hands down--if it does not back the protest, it will lose student respect; if it does back the protest, it abdicates leadership to other forces. The government reluctantly goes along. The radicals become enamored with their own militance, and try to sustain the movement longer than the students wish. The movement dies. After a flurry of concern for reform, the government goes back to its committees; the radicals go back to their private meetings and the students go back to their dorms.

Student power will never be built on such sporadic outbursts of indignation, however justified the indignation may be. There are those who convince themselves that these ad hoc demonstrations are student power. If conducted in this manner, for this duration, with this result, I contend they are not. They are, rather, the reflections of student powerlessness, the reflections of a failure to build.

Student power advocates, where ever they are on a campus, must build their movements several months in advance, even several years. They must formulate goals which make sense to the student body, and some of which, at least, have a chance for success in the short term. They must develop organizers who can educate students, can talk to them, can arouse them. They must become familiar with the available body of law affecting students, and the positions of other educational organizations concerning students. They must cultivate allies in the faculty, and within the administration, if there are any. They must send their proposals through the channels, to prove their good faith; and in the process, they must muster every available instrument of student support to lobby for change--polls, petitions, person to person lobbying. If all of this fails, then the use of extraordinary tactics will be requested of the students and the students will respond.

And even in crisis situations, there is no excuse for tactical stupidity. There are times when suspending a demonstration can be as effective as sustaining it, particularly when sustaining it will mean a loss of student involvement, suspending it will enable its resumption at a later time. There are times when conducting negotiations is essential; times when refusing to negotiate is necessary. There are times when consciously trying to get outside coverage is important; there are times when outside press means certain defeat, since the administration will have no way of saving. All of these are tactical judgments--not ideological causes. If a debate on tactics becomes the central ideological debate, then any chance of viewing the problems of achieving student power in a hardheaded manner will be lost.

The need to develop programs, to build, to organize, to involve the students, to formulate arguments and demands, is essential for yet another reason--to be clear as to what we mean by student power, and what we do not mean by student power. Student power is a general term whose definition depends upon us. I have tried to outline the objectives for which I fight under this slogan. Yet I know that if administrators can exercise their power stupidly, so can students. Even in fighting for power, we must be clear as to how we will exercise it.

There are many students who would use their own power to abridge the Civil Liberties of others. Students at Duke University recently voted 2-1 against a student government resolution forbidding the use of off-campus facilities which discriminate. If I were at Duke, I would fight for student power, but I also would fight for a set of standards by which that power would be exercised justly. There are many girls, and some males, who would use their power to create social rules every bit as obnoxious as those imposed by college administrations. I would fight for student power, but I would try to change the minds of those girls. There are some on the left now who say that student power means banning recruiters of certain affiliations from the academic community, and who try to prevent other students, as a matter of principle, from seeing these recruiters. I oppose this definition of student power as well, even though I fight for student power.

I am fighting for student power because I believe that students have the capacity to aid in building of a university which is more just, more open, more tolerant, more exciting

than the universities which others have built for us. I have seen it happen at a few institutions. If it is to happen everywhere, we must share the responsibility to plan now our program for attaining power, the steps necessary to achieve it, and the uses to which we exercise it. We must do all of these things; because if we fail in any way, we either will lose or our victories will be pyrrhic. How many times have students achieved power, only to lose all sense of what they wanted to do with it?

These are the obligations we face, as the movement for student power gathers momentum on our campuses and attention in the nation. We face serious obstacles--our administrators and faculty will fight us; the press will try to distort what we say; the public will work against us. Yet if we are clear, and determined, and skillful, and creative, we will teach those who fear that their fears are harmful, to them, to us, and to education.

We are going to win, and this conference will be the beginning.

mt
4/18/68

SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

7/8/68

100-449698-11-8
Director, FBI (100-449698)

EX-105 REC-122
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

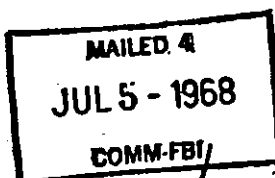
ReCVlet 6/28/68.

Authority to disseminate copies of either of two documents enclosed with referenced letter to [REDACTED] is denied.

While publicity adverse to the New Left is highly desirable, neither publication appears sufficiently radical in tone to accomplish this. The last paragraph of Item No. 2, "Working Paper on Demonstration: Rules," is actually relatively moderate in tone.

You should remain alert to possibilities under this Program and submit your recommendations to the Bureau.

(6)



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JUL 11 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 8/168

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)
 RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
 IS

By routing slip, 7/11/68 the Bureau forwarded to Cleveland copies of the income tax returns of SIDNEY MORRIS PECK (Security Index - Key Activist) for the years of 1966 and 1967. An examination of these returns reflects that PECK claimed deductions which, at the very least, provide a basis for questioning by IRS. For example,

Bureau authority is requested to call PECK's returns for 1966 and 1967 to the attention of local IRS officials with the view of suggesting that that Service may wish to afford his returns further auditing and examination. In so doing, Cleveland further suggests that local IRS be advised of public source material concerning PECK's activities in the National Mobilization Committee, of which he is a national co-chairman, and the anti-draft movement with which he has been publicly identified on numerous occasions. If the Bureau concurs

3 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Cleveland
 C. C. - [illegible]
 (5)

REC-63

EX-100

100-449698-11-9
12 AUG 3 1968

Approved: C. C. [illegible]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

D. SEC

CV 100-28895

with this recommendation it is contemplated that information concerning PECK would be called to the attention of [REDACTED] of the IRS office in Cleveland. [REDACTED] has worked closely with the Cleveland Office in relation to other matters and he has been extremely cooperative, discreet and reliable during the course of these relationships.

In the event IRS deems it feasible to proceed with further examination of PECK's returns, the following benefits could be expected to accrue therefrom:

1. Due to the burden upon the taxpayer of proving deductions claimed, PECK could be required to produce documentary evidence supporting his claims. This could prove to be both difficult and embarrassing particularly with respect to validating the claim for home maintenance deductions when, in fact, he doubtless has only the usual type of study found in many homes rather than actual office space. Validations of contributions to SNCC, SDS and the Hall Counseling Service may also be productive of embarrassing consequences.
2. If PECK is unable to substantiate his claims in the face of detailed scrutiny by IRS, it could, of course, result in financial loss to him.
3. Most importantly, if IRS contact with PECK can be arranged within the next two weeks their demands upon PECK may be a source of distraction during the critical period when PECK is engaged in meetings and plans for disruption of the Democratic National Convention. Any drain upon the time and concentration which PECK, a leading figure in Demcon planning, can bring to bear upon this activity can only accrue to the benefit of the Government and general public.

The Bureau is requested to consider this suggestion and afford Cleveland the benefit of its comments at the earliest possible time. No action will be taken by this office pending receipt of the Bureau's response to this COINTELPRO recommendation.

8/6/68

airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

From: Director, FBI (100-449698) *REC-6*

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT *100-449698-11-9C*
EX-100

Reurnairtel 8/1/68.

Authority is granted to contact Internal Revenue Service (IRS) [redacted] concerning Sidney Peck's 1966 and 1967 income tax returns.

Prior to this contact, you should thoroughly review your files for available public source material that can be furnished to [redacted]. Specifically, point out to [redacted] that Peck has listed [redacted]. If you can document the [redacted] from public source material as an SDS affiliate, also point this out to [redacted].

To be most effective and most disruptive of Peck's plans with regard to the Democratic National Convention, you should attempt to have [redacted] notify Peck of an impending IRS audit prior to his leaving for Chicago and the Convention. Bear in mind that Peck may leave the Cleveland area in advance of 8/20/68, the date of the Democratic National Convention is to convene.

During your contacts with [redacted], assure that no action is taken that could jeopardize your sources or the Bureau's continuing investigation of Peck.

Promptly advise the Bureau of the results of your contact with [redacted].

1 - 100-372163

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 27
AUG 6 - 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

61 AUG 14 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Cleveland
COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
100-449698

NOTE:

Sidney Morris Peck is an FI subject of the Cleveland Office and a Key Activist. He is a professor at Case Western Reserve University and is an official of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council and the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMCEWV), both of which oppose U.S. policy in Vietnam. Peck, in addition, is a leader of proposed disruptive activities at the Democratic National Convention. We have obtained and furnished the Cleveland Office with copies of Peck's 1966-1967 income tax returns which show that

[REDACTED]

By reairtel, CV recommended bringing this matter to the attention of [REDACTED] of IRS, Cleveland, who has worked closely with the Cleveland Office in the past and has been found to be discreet and reliable. If through contact with [REDACTED] we can institute an IRS audit, we may be able to eliminate Peck as Key Activist or disruptionist at the Convention. We may, at least, reduce his activity through the above efforts.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)
C. G. J.

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
8/2/68

DATE: 8/2/68

Re Bureau letter, dated 7/29/68, to Baltimore et al.

Referenced letter enclosed fifteen copies of an article concerning the Columbia University riot, which originally appeared in "Barron's" magazine. The suggestion was made that this article be used to inform educators and others of the true nature of the New Left.

Cleveland fully concurs with the Bureau's suggestion in this regard. It is noted, however, that the Barron's article recently appeared in its entirety in a full-page advertisement run in "The Plain Dealer" local daily newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio, under the auspices of the JENNINGS FOUNDATION. It has, therefore, already received the widest possible dissemination in the Cleveland area. Cleveland will continue to be mindful, however, of the use which may be made of the copies enclosed in referenced letter in individual contacts with appropriate sources relating to the New Left movement. Any positive reactions to the article will be brought to the Bureau's attention.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Cleveland

(4)

100-449698-11-10

REC-47

10 AUG 5 1968

(INT) SEC.

FBI

Date: 8/15/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)in AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P)
 RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Cleveland airtel, 8/1/68, to the Bureau, and
 Bureau airtel to Cleveland, 8/6/68.

On 8/8/68, [redacted] Cleveland Office
 of Internal Revenue Service (IRS), was contacted concerning
 1966 and 1967 tax returns submitted to that service by
 SIDNEY MORRIS PECK. It is noted that a prior examination
 of those returns by Special Agents of the Cleveland Office had
 indicated the possibility of questionable deductions and contri-
 butions having been claimed by PECK.

[redacted] briefly reviewed copies of PECK's
 1966 and 1967 returns and, [redacted]
 [redacted] he agreed that
 several items in the returns filed by PECK appeared dubious.
 [redacted] stated he would have the auditing division of IRS
 give the returns a preliminary audit and, if the auditors were
 in agreement concerning the doubtful validity of items claimed
 by PECK, he would call the matter to the attention of [redacted]
 [redacted] who is the only person in the IRS district
 in a position to initiate an investigation of the returns.

On the afternoon of 8/8/68, [redacted]
 advised that the members of the auditing division to whom
 he had exhibited PECK's 1966 and 1967 returns stated they
 contained at least four deducted items which were of highly
 questionable validity. [redacted] related that, in the light
 of this information, he would bring the returns to the

3 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Cleveland

REC-25

100-449698-11-11
11 AUG 16 1968

(5)

54 AUG 23 1968

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per [signature]

CV 100-28895 .

attention of [REDACTED]. He further noted, however, that preliminary examination of PECK's file had disclosed that his returns for 1964 and 1965 had also been questioned and that when PECK was called to IRS offices to validate his claimed deductions he had been able to do so to the satisfaction of the IRS examiner. [REDACTED] further noted that since PECK's returns had been examined for the two years prior to 1966, the Service would have to exercise considerable care in questioning his returns for 1966 and 1967 in order to avoid the charge that IRS was affording him special scrutiny not given to the average taxpayer.

On 8/13/68, [REDACTED] advised that he had discussed PECK's returns with [REDACTED] and, though no final decision had been reached by [REDACTED], he had called for PECK's full file and it appeared that he would order an investigation of his 1966 and 1967 returns. [REDACTED] again noted that IRS must move with deliberation in the matter in order to protect itself against the aforementioned charge of special attention. He also stated, however, that he would make every effort to have a notification letter sent to PECK prior to the time he departs for the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on or about 8/23/68.

[REDACTED] advised that IRS would fully protect the confidence of the Bureau in handling this matter.

Cleveland will promptly advise the Bureau of future developments relating to IRS appraisal of PECK's tax returns.

FBI

Date: 8/21/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

in _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P)
 RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

B.W. [signature]
 P.M.P. [signature]

On 8/19/68, [redacted]

[redacted] contacted the Cleveland Office to request information concerning the New Left, specifically the Students For A Democratic Society. [redacted] expressed a strong dislike for this group stating that he is doing an interview program and would like to obtain information that would enable him to reveal the SDS in an unfavorable light.

Indices of the Cleveland Office reflected no information of a derogatory nature concerning either [redacted] or [redacted]. In view of the urgency of the situation and with the possibility in mind that [redacted] be able to broadcast a program prior to the Democratic National Convention which will spotlight the disruptive role the SDS is expected to play in the convention, [redacted] was furnished a copy of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee relative to the 1969 appropriation request. He was also furnished xerox copies of three SDS publications which were self-identified as such and which are in the nature of public source material.

The Bureau will be advised of any positive results of this counter-intelligence measure.

3 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Cleveland

(5)

C. C. [redacted]

EX-101

12 AUG 23 1968

IVR. [signature]

Approved: 51 SEP 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

VIA TELETYPE

SEP 4 1968

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

8:00 PM URGENT 9-4-68 SLO

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT.

RE CLEVELAND TELETYPE NINE FOUR INSTANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE - FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED] - R; SECOND

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] AND THIRD SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WERE ONLY CV INFORMANTS ATTENDING DEMCON. LHM FOLLOWS UNDER
DEMCON CAPTION.

RECEIVED: 8:16 PM FJB

REC 107

100-449698-11-13

SEP 16 1968

SEP 4 8 51 AM 1968

REC'D DOM INLET DIA

SEP 24 1968

BI-WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

SEP 4 1968

FBI CLEVELAND

TELETYPE

8:00 PM URGENT 9-4-68 ALB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (100-28895) 3P

REBUTEL NINE THREE LAST.

ON NINE FOUR INSTANT A SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED THAT DURING DEMCON HE DIVIDED HIS TIME BETWEEN YIPPIE DEMONSTRATORS AND MEMBERS OF CLEVELAND MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (MDS) WHO MET IN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SIX ONE FIVE WEST WELLINGTON AVENUE. THIS SOURCE DESCRIBED YIPPIES AS DISORGANIZED GROUP WHOSE MEMBERS MERELY MILLED ABOUT IN GRANT PARK AND LINCOLN PARK UNTIL INVITED TO LISTEN TO A SPEAKER OR UNTIL SOME PEACE GROUP INVITED THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS. MDS GROUP MET IN WELLINGTON CHURCH AT TEN AM DAILY TO PLAN TACTICS FOR THE DAY. SOURCE STATED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS PLANS WOULD BE SUGGESTED REGARDING WHICH LEADER, [REDACTED], WOULD STATE IT WOULD HAVE TO BE CLEARED THROUGH OFFICE OF NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE. SOURCE STATED THAT INSOFAR AS COULD BE DETERMINED, NMC WAS COORDINATING AGENCY AND MASTERMINDED ALL PLANS OF DEMONSTRATORS DURING DEMCON. AS EXAMPLE SOURCE NOTED DECISION MADE DURING EVENING OF EIGHT TWENTYSIX BY CLEVELAND-AKRON GROUP TO STAGE A QUOTE MILL-IN END QUOTE. PLAN OF GROUP WAS TO INFILTRATE CHICAGO HOTELS JAMMING ELEVATOR DOORS TO PRESENT DEMCON DELEGATES FROM GETTING TO CONVENTION. AT SAME TIME OTHER GROUPS WOULD TIE UP TRAFFIC IN STREETS

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

END PAGE TWO 6 1 30

cc - [unclear]

5- [unclear]

PAGE TWO

TO FURTHER IMPEDE DELEGATE TRAVEL. UPON HEARING THIS PLAN [REDACTED] STATED IT WOULD HAVE TO BE "CLEARED" WITH NMC TO INSURE THAT IT WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH ANY NMC PLANS. SOURCE UNABLE TO STATE IF MILL-IN ACTUALLY OCCURRED. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT ONE [REDACTED] FROM AKRON, OHIO, NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, KEPT ASKING ALL WHO WERE WILLING TO RISK ARREST TO MEET WITH HIM TO PLAN FOR CONFRONTATION WITH CHICAGO PD. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY AKRON OR CLEVELAND DEMONSTRATORS RESPOND TO [REDACTED] REQUEST. SOURCE ADDITIONALLY ADVISED THAT MEMBER OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY WAS HEARD TO EXHORT THE CROWD TO OBTAIN THEIR FREEDOM "BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY". THIS BLACK PANTHER MEMBER LATER HEARD TO TELL A SMALL CROWD THEY SHOULD "NOT LET A COP HIT THEM AND GET AWAY WITH IT". SOURCE CONCLUDED BY STATING CHICAGO DEMONSTRATIONS CHARACTERIZED BY TREMENDOUS CONFUSION; HE ADVISED HE SAW NO INSTANCES OF ACTUAL POLICE BRUTALITY THOUGH POLICE ACTED FIRMLY, FURTHER THAT DEMONSTRATORS CONTINUOUSLY HARRANGUED POLICE WITH TAUNTS OF "PIG", "FASCIST PIG" AND OTHER OBSCENE NAMES.

ON NINE FOUR INSTANT A SECOND SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED THAT PRIOR TO GOING TO CHICAGO HE ATTENDED A PLANNING MEETING HELD IN LOCAL CHURCH BY MEMBERS OF NDS. DURING MEETING [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] BOTH IDENTIFIED AS NDS MEMBERS, URGED DEMONSTRATORS TO WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WHILE IN CHICAGO. SOURCE STATED [REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ALSO URGED DEMONSTRATORS TO TAKE AEROSOL TYPE SPRAY CANS WITH THEM TO USE AS IMPROVISED CHEMICAL MACE AGAINST CHICAGO POLICE. SOURCE ADVISED HE ATTENDED MEETING AT CV MDS MOVE MENT CENTER, SIX ONE FIVE WEST WELLINGTON AVE., ON EIGHT TWENTYEIGHT AT WHICH [REDACTED] STATED PLANS DECIDED UPON WOULD HAVE TO BE CLEARED WITH NMC.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT HE WOULD CONVEY PLANS MADE BY CV MDS GROUP TO NMC STEERING COMMITTEE WHICH WAS COORDINATING ALL PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED ALL SPEAKERS AT MDS PLANNING SESSIONS, RALLIES AND DURING STREET DEMONSTRATIONS DENOUNCED CHICAGO PD CALLING THEM "PIGS" AND OTHER OBSCENE NAMES. SOURCE ADVISED THAT ONLY LEADERS WHOM HE COULD IDENTIFY, OTHER THAN [REDACTED] WERE [REDACTED] BOTH OF THESE PERSONS ADDRESSED RALLY AT GRANT PARK AND, THOUGH SOURCE DID NOT HEAR EITHER [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] ADVOCATE VIOLENT ACTION AGAINST POLICE, THEY WHIPPED CROWD INTO FEVER PITCH. SOURCE NOTED THAT DURING MOST OF THIS RALLY HE HAD BEEN COMMANDEERED BY UNKNOWN WHITE MALE FROM LOS ANGELES TO SERVE AS MARSHALL WHILE BLACK PANTHER LEADER BOBBY SEALE WAS SPEAKING. OBJECTIVE OF MARSHALLS IN THIS INSTANCE WAS TO MAINTAIN OPEN CORRIDOR AT REAR OF SPEAKERS PLATFORM SO THAT SEALE AND OTHER BLACK PANTHERS COULD QUICKLY ESCAPE IF NECESSARY AND

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THEREAFTER CLOSE CORRIDOR TO IMPEDE PASSAGE OF POLICE WHO MAY BE IN PURSUIT OF SEALE AND OTHERS. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT ANOTHER UNKNOWN WHITE MALE IN EARLY OR MID TWENTIES SPOKE TO RALLY AT GRANT PARK ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON URGING HIS LISTENERS TO LEAVE GRANT PARK IN SMALL GROUPS AND LATER REASSEMBLE IN GROUPS TO CONDUCT GUERILLA TACTICS AGAINST VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN CHICAGO. SOURCE ADVISED THAT CONFUSION IN CHICAGO DURING DEMCON SO GREAT THAT OVER-ALL VIEW OF ACTIVITIES VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE. SOURCE STATED, HOWEVER, HE CONTACTED MEMBERS OF CHICAGO PD ON AT LEAST THREE OCCASIONS ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS AND ON ONE OCCASION FOR PERMISSION TO LEAVE GRANT PARK AFTER DISTURBANCE HAD BROKEN OUT. SOURCE STATED THAT, THOUGH HE WAS CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AS DEMONSTRATOR BY CONSTRUCTION HELMET HE WAS WEARING, MEMBERS OF CHICAGO PD WERE CIVIL AND NONE ATTEMPTED TO HARM HIM IN ANY WAY.

ON NINE FOUR INSTANT A THIRD SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED THAT ROLE OF SWP DURING DEMCON WAS ENTIRELY PASSIVE AND RESTRICTED TO HOLDING THEIR OWN CAUCUSES AND LITERATURE SALES. SOURCE ADVISED HE SAW NO SWP MEMBERS ENGAGED IN ANY TYPE OF AGITATION OR CONFLICT WITH POLICE. SOURCE ADDITIONALLY ADVISED HE HEARD SIDNEY PECK AND RENNIE DAVIS SPEAK TO RALLY AT GRANT PARK DURING AFTERNOON OF EIGHT TWENTY-EIGHT. BOTH

PAGE FIVE

PAGE FIVE

ATTEMPTED TO WHIP CROWD INTO FRENZY AND BOTH STATED "THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WE HAVE TO GO AFTER, THE PIGS, THE NAZI PIGS OF CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT". SOURCE ADVISED HE COULD RELATE NO FURTHER QUOTATIONS BUT STATED NO DOUBT EXISTED BUT THAT ALL SPEAKERS URGED DEMONSTRATORS TO SEEK CONFRONTATION WITH CHICAGO PD. SOURCE STATED THAT DURING RALLY AT LINCOLN PARK DURING EVENING OF EIGHT TWENTY SEVEN HE SAW A HIPPIE DEMONSTRATOR RUSH UP TO LONE CHICAGO POLICEMAN AND ATTACK THE OFFICER. SOURCE ALSO STATED THAT DURING WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON RALLY AT GRANT PARK HE SAW POLICE DISTRIBUTE HUNDREDS OF LEAFLETS TO DEMONSTRATORS IN WHICH LATTER WERE ADVISED OF THEIR RIGHT TO HAVE RALLY IN PARK BUT NOT TO PARADE AND SOLICITING COOPERATION OF DEMONSTRATORS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT POLICE DID NOT ATTACK CROWD DURING THIS RALLY AND NO TROUBLE ENSUED UNTIL A DEMONSTRATOR ATTEMPTED TO TEAR DOWN AMERICAN FLAG. WHILE ATTEMPTING ARREST FOR THIS OFFENSE MEMBERS OF CHICAGO PD WERE ATTACKED BY DEMONSTRATORS AND POLICE THEREAFTER SUBDUED DEMONSTRATORS BY FORCE. SOURCE STATED HE WITNESSED CONFRONTATION WITH POLICE AT MICHIGAN AND BALBOA AVENUES DURING EVENING OF EIGHT TWENTYEIGHT. POLICE HAD ESTABLISHED BARRICADE AT THAT POINT AND DEMONSTRATORS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK PD BARRICADE ~~AT THAT POINT AND DEMONSTRATORS~~ ATTEMPTED TO BREAK PD BARRIER BY DASHING THROUGH IN SMALL GROUPS. SOME FEW DEMONSTRATORS GOT THROUGH BUT PD LINES REMAINED

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT. SOURCE ADVISED HE HEARD BOTH SIDNEY PECK AND RENNIE DAVIS GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO DEMONSTRATORS TO ASSAULT POLICE LINES IN THIS MANNER DURING GRANT PARK RALLY THAT AFTERNOON. SOURCE ALSO ADVISED HE WITNESSED DEMONSTRATORS THROWING OBJECTS AT POLICE DURING WEDNESDAY EVENING CONFRONTATION AND HEARD POLICE BEING VERBALLY ASSAULTED THROUGHOUT THE EVENING. SOURCE SAID HE SAW NO POLICE ACTION DIRECTED AGAINST NON-DEMONSTRATORS NOR DID HE SEE ANY INSTANCE IN WHICH POLICE USED MORE FORCE THAN NECESSARY TO SUBDUE CROWD WHICH, IN SOURCE'S OPINION, HAD BEEN WHIPPED INTO FEVER PITCH OF ANIMOSITY AGAINST CHICAGO PD.

ADMINISTRATIVE TELETYPE FOLLOWS.

END.

WHAT IS CAPTION SUBJECT ON PAGE ONE

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT.

~~END~~

SLB

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

DATE:

10/11/68

Re Cleveland letters dated 5/27/68; 6/28/68; 8/1/68; 8/15/68; 8/21/68; and Cleveland teletype dated 9/4/68.

Set forth below is a resume reflecting the status of captioned program in the Cleveland Office during the period of June 1, 1968 through September 30, 1968:

1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The differences in viewpoint and tactics existing on a national level between the SDS on the one hand and the SWP-YSA on the other are reflected to some degree in the relationships between these two groups in Cleveland. The Cleveland branches of SWP and YSA, particularly since the campaign for [redacted] and [redacted] began, have followed a non-militant policy. The SDS has, of course, become increasingly militant and this disparity has resulted in the development of some animosity between the two groups in Cleveland. As examples of this disagreement, the SWP has, on several occasions, refused to participate in local demonstrations in which the SDS has been the prime promoter. In the same vein, local SWP-YSA members did not substantially participate in the demonstrations in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention, and those members who did go to Chicago acted in an entirely passive manner according to Cleveland sources who were present at the Chicago demonstrations.

It is the view of the Cleveland Office that substantial progress can be achieved in promoting hostility between the two groups through the use of selected informants, particularly those sources who are experienced and well-established in the Cleveland branches of SWP and YSA.

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2 - Cleveland

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It is anticipated that a separate recommendation in this regard will be forwarded to the Bureau in the immediate future specifying the informants to be recommended for this assignment and outlining the tactics to be employed by these sources.

2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

A. Since the submission of referenced Cleveland letter dated May 27, 1968, the Bureau has authorized Cleveland to furnish copies of the 1966 and 1967 income tax returns filed by SIDNEY MORRIS PECK (a Key Activist) to the local office of Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This was done on August 8, 1968, and on August 13, 1968, IRS [redacted] advised that although no decision has been made by the IRS [redacted] it appeared that an investigation of PECK's returns would be instituted. [redacted] subsequently advised that the investigation had, in fact, been authorized and is currently underway. He noted that IRS would have to handle the matter in a deliberate and completely normal manner inasmuch as PECK's returns have been audited for the years 1964 and 1965, and IRS does not desire to create the impression that PECK is being singled out for special attention by that Service.

[redacted] stated, however, that IRS auditors had indicated to him, after a preliminary examination of PECK's 1966 and 1967 returns, that substantial recoveries appear possible in at least four areas of the returns. [redacted] again advised that the interests of this Bureau would be fully protected in this matter, and that he would advise the Cleveland Office at such time as IRS has completed their examination of PECK's income tax returns. This examination and investigation has not been completed to date; however, the Bureau will be advised at the time of completion of the results of IRS review of these returns.

B. By letter dated August 21, 1968, Cleveland advised the Bureau concerning an inquiry made to this office by [redacted] concerning the [redacted] In response to this inquiry Cleveland furnished [redacted] with a copy of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Sub-

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Committee and other public source material. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UACB, Cleveland will furnish him with such public source material concerning the New Left as may become available in the future. A more detailed account of the results of [REDACTED] is set forth under Section 3 below.

3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

With reference to [REDACTED] mentioned in Section 2 (B) above, the following results have been obtained by way of spotlighting the true aims and purposes of SDS, arousing local public opinion to the dangers increasingly inherent in the activities of SDS and other New Left groups and harassing leading members of the Cleveland anti-war movement, particularly SIDNEY MORRIS PECK:

A. Following the contact with the Cleveland Office on August 19, 1968, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] has advised that, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] he has received inquiries
from [REDACTED] in Lake County, Ohio,
and in Euclid, Ohio, a large suburb on Cleveland's East
Side. Both of these individuals requested copies
[REDACTED] in their school systems in order to enlighten
both students and faculty concerning the true aims and purposes
of SDS. In addition, [REDACTED] which, he stated, he
[REDACTED] requested a copy [REDACTED] throughout the
intended to furnish to [REDACTED]
State of Ohio.

[REDACTED] advised that initially [REDACTED] had
made copies [REDACTED] available without charge
to responsible individuals who made inquiry. He stated that
the number of requests had increased, however, to the point
where arrangements are now being made to produce copies [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in larger quantities for distribution on a cost
basis. [REDACTED] did, of course, make a copy [REDACTED]
available to the Cleveland Office, and it was included in
its entirety in reports recently submitted concerning
[REDACTED] under the ARL caption.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has regularly covered public meetings of
various local peace groups, especially those in which SDS was
involved. He has also covered virtually every demonstration
held in Cleveland during the period since August 19, 1968.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

C. After SIDNEY PECK returned from the Chicago convention demonstrations, he appeared on a local TV show called "Moral View", which is shown for one-half hour each Sunday morning at 10:00 AM. Although the moderator of this program, [REDACTED], is not sympathetic to the extremely militant actions taken by many demonstrators in Chicago, he had not viewed PECK in this light, but rather tended to consider him something of an intellectual idealist. As a result, PECK was able to utilize his initial appearance on the "Moral View" program to propagate an erroneous picture of the intentions and actions of the Chicago demonstrators.

[REDACTED]

D. In his coverage of various functions involving local SDS members, [REDACTED] has acquired a substantial amount of New Left literature including copies of "New Left Notes", "The Guardian" and the so-called underground newspaper "RAT". He [REDACTED] has

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brought the more radical and offensive portions of it to the attention of numerous persons in local news media circles, prominent Cleveland citizens and various public officials. In this connection, he is currently working with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in the composition of a comprehensive review of the New Left depicting the movement, particularly SDS, in its true light as a militant, radical group which employs highly offensive tactics and material in the presentation of its left-wing viewpoint. [REDACTED]

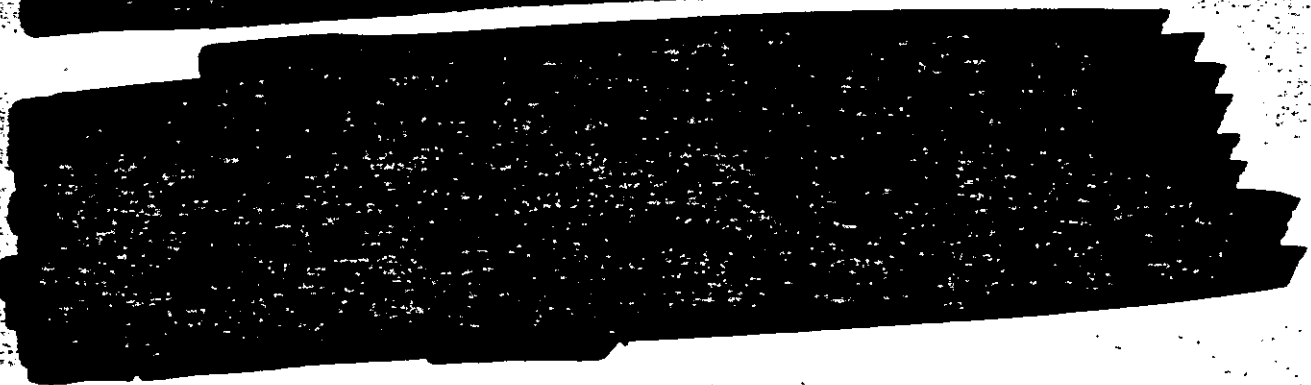
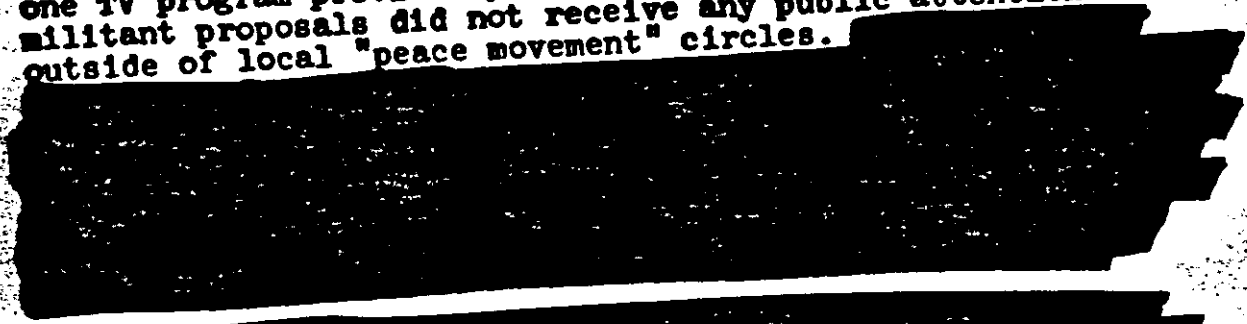
[REDACTED] has advised that he received especially favorable responses from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who expressed complete surprise at the radical intentions of SDS and their use of lewd and offensive language in their publications. Both of these [REDACTED] appear at numerous public functions, particularly [REDACTED], who possesses a local reputation as an effective and persuasive public speaker. [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] stated that he intended to publicize the true character of SDS in every one of his public appearances in which the opportunity arises.

E. The Bureau is aware of the fact that in January, 1968, SIDNEY MORRIS PECK wrote a "working paper" in which he outlined his views concerning the future of the "peace" movement and set forth his recommendations regarding certain militant actions which the movement should take in resistance to the war in Vietnam and the military draft. This paper has been publicly authenticated by PECK during a local TV program. [REDACTED]

Prior to this, however, PECK afforded the paper wide circulation among various Cleveland "peace" groups and among the students in his classes at Case Western Reserve University. Until the paper received some public attention following the above mentioned telecast, the office of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council (of which PECK was formerly the chairman) maintained a large supply of the paper and distributed it

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upon request. Consequently, the paper was widely circulated in the Cleveland area; although, with the exception of the one TV program previously mentioned, its radical and highly militant proposals did not receive any public attention outside of local "peace movement" circles.



The above constitutes a resume of counterintelligence activity conducted by the Cleveland Office during the period indicated above. This matter will continue to receive vigorous attention in this office, and every effort will be made to utilize all available and feasible channels, consistent with current Bureau policy and instructions, to disrupt and discredit the SDS, its leading functionaries, and other elements of the New Left.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SAC, Cleveland(Your file 100-28895) DATE: 10/14/68FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-449698-11)Room No. 902 9&D☒ Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFTReurairtel 8/15/68.☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.☐

See Cleveland letter dated 10-11-68.

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☐ 2. DATE

☐ report

☐ letter

☐ 90-day progress letter☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal☐ Inquiry☐ Investigation☐ Prosecution☐ airtel☐ letterhead memo☒ Inquiry by Special Agent☐ 5. Submit ☐ report☐ letter☐ 90-day progress letterby AK

(Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

FBI

Date: 10-24-68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)
 RE: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - NEW LEFT

ReBuairtel to Chicago and Cleveland 9-19-68
 under caption of "DEMCON."

Referenced airtel reported allegations made by two unidentified Clevelanders during Chicago demonstrations to the effect that SIDNEY PECK and other National Mobilization Committee leaders would "take off" when trouble began and further, that SIDNEY PECK had absconded with \$25,000 of defense funds and bail money.

At the time the above information was received,

[REDACTED], were contacted to ascertain any information in their possession which would be pertinent to these allegations. None of these sources could supply any information bearing upon this matter and none had heard even a rumor indicating dissatisfaction by the rank-and-file DEMCON participants with the conduct of the national leadership. [REDACTED] additionally advised that when PECK returned to Cleveland, he was regarded as something of a "hero" by adherents of the New Left in Cleveland, particularly among students at Case Western Reserve University where PECK is a member of the faculty.

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 (3) Bureau (RM)
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 2 - Cleveland

(7)

REC-78

100-449698-11-16

4 OCT 25 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

PAC/FLC

Several Cleveland informants [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were present at a meeting held [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] for the purpose of
evaluating the Chicago demonstrations. During this meeting
PECK was virtually eulogized and, though funds were prominently
mentioned and solicited, no public statements were made indicating
any irregularity with respect to funds already accumulated.
Confidential informants at this meeting further advised they
had heard no statements indicating dissatisfaction with PECK's
behavior in Chicago or which questioned any aspect of the
financial arrangements for the Chicago demonstrations.

[REDACTED]

It is further noted that following the demonstrations
Cleveland conducted extensive investigation, including many
interviews with DEMCON participants, based upon possible violations
of the Anti-Riot laws. At no time during these investigations
was any information received which indicated that persons
participating in the Chicago demonstration were dissatisfied with
PECK's public or private behavior in Chicago.

Although information substantiating any misconduct upon
PECK's part relative to the Chicago convention demonstrations
would be highly desirable, investigation conducted to date does
not appear to provide a basis for the allegations reported in
referenced airtel. In fact, due to his arrest and injury,
allegedly at the hands of the Chicago Police Department, PECK
appears to have emerged from the demonstrations more solidified
in his leadership position than before the Chicago incidents.
Cleveland will remain alert to any information bearing upon
this matter and such data, if developed, will be made the basis
of an immediate recommendation to the Bureau concerning possible
counterintelligence action based thereon.

10/25/68

SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 10/11/68.

Relet outlining your counterintelligence program shows that you have taken an imaginative and aggressive approach to this most pressing problem.

You are encouraged to continue your efforts to neutralize the New Left. Any suggestions you might have for expanding this program and which might be of value in other field offices, is solicited and will be given careful consideration.

RHH:mis
(4) *mfd*

NOTE:

In Cleveland's quarterly counterintelligence summary, that office has exhibited an exceptionally aggressive approach. They have sought ways and means of neutralizing the New Left and appear to be enthusiastic in this regard.

REC-8

100-449698-11-17
100-449698-11-17-5

RECORDED

19 OCT 24 1968

EX 105

B-2

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 24
OCT 24 1968
COMM-FBI

61 OCT 24 1968 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11-20-68

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

In the recent past the Cleveland Office has received numerous inquiries concerning the New Left, particularly the Students For A Democratic Society. Local news media have carried articles connecting SDS with campus and street demonstrations as well as with organizing efforts in local high schools and colleges. These articles have stimulated public interest to a high degree and requests are frequently received for information pertaining to the history of SDS, its aims and purposes and its relationship, if any, to the Communist Party.

It is believed that a public education program of substantial value could be initiated if pamphlets, news articles and/or papers setting forth academic appraisals of SDS were available in quantity and in a form convenient for public distribution. Specifically, as one example, [redacted] was interviewed by this office following a call from her husband stating his wife had attended a meeting of high school students at a local church held for the purpose of considering the organization of an SDS chapter. When interviewed, [redacted] expressed great concern over the possibility of high school students becoming involved in SDS. She stated that she is in contact with a number of other parents in the area who are likewise concerned about this development. [redacted] advised she would be happy to receive reliable public information concerning the nature of SDS and would see that it received the widest possible distribution among parents in the area.

The Cleveland Office is aware of two articles recently printed in "Reader's Digest" and one article which

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originally appeared in "Barron's" magazine, all of which are excellent examples of the type of material which Cleveland believes would be valuable for the purpose mentioned above. In addition, published statements by the Director would be highly useful in this regard. The Bureau is therefore requested to furnish Cleveland with at least five hundred copies each of reprints of any available articles or pamphlets containing public source material concerning the true nature, activities and objectives of SDS for distribution to interested inquirers who are in a position to influence the attitudes and actions of persons or groups related to the New Left.

The Bureau will be advised of any tangible results obtained from this program following receipt of the requested literature.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11-25-68

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Enclosed for the Bureau's consideration are two anonymous letters which are directed to the parents of two Oberlin College students. It is noted that a group of some thirty to forty students at this institution have been engaged in a "fast" for the past several days as a form of protest against the war in Vietnam. The two students involved in the enclosed letters have been identified in news releases concerning this protest though the remainder of the protesting group have not been publicly identified.

Cleveland recommends the enclosed letters be directed to the parents of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] using the following addresses:

[REDACTED]

and

[REDACTED]

The first names of the parents are not being used for the reason that they are available only through [REDACTED] whereas the student's home address is widely available through the Oberlin College Student Directory. To obtain the names of these specific parents from [REDACTED] would clearly pinpoint the Bureau as the sender of the letters in the event the desired results

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland

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(3) [REDACTED] in

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IN 100-10 (28895)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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are obtained and the parents of these students lodge a protest with the college.

If the Bureau approves the content of the enclosed letters, it is requested that Cleveland be expeditiously advised. Upon receipt of Bureau approval, the letters will be copied on publicly available stationery and mailed from Oberlin, Ohio.

Oberlin, Ohio

Dear [REDACTED]

I am writing to you in the hope that, as [REDACTED] parents, you may be able to persuade him of the lack of wisdom in becoming part of a hungerstrike by Oberlin students in protest against the Vietnam war. I also oppose this war but I have tried to convince [REDACTED] that fasting to express opposition can only lead to injury to his health and damage to his academic standing. Obviously my efforts have been unsuccessful and I am concerned to the point where I reluctantly am writing this letter to you.

Another part of my concern for [REDACTED] present conduct is my strong feeling that the hunger strike is being guided and directed by a group of left-wing students who call themselves the Young Socialist Alliance. I don't know too much about this group but I have made some inquiries and everything I have learned thus far indicates they are cynically using [REDACTED] and others for purposes that go far beyond opposition to the war.

I hope you will understand my reasons for writing without divulging my name. I would like to continue as [REDACTED] friend and I am afraid that, in his present state of emotional involvement, he would not approve of anyone who brought his actions to the attention of his parents. I hope I am doing the right thing.

Sincerely yours,

An interested student

100-449698-11-19

SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

11/29/68

REC 58
Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 11/25/68.

Authority is granted to mail the anonymous letters to the parents of the Oberlin students who are on a hunger strike as suggested in relet.

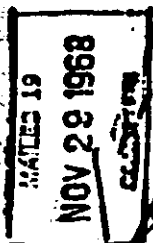
In making these mailings take all necessary steps to protect the Bureau as the source of these letters.

Advise promptly of any results noted.

RHH:lle
(4)

NOTE:

By relet, Cleveland noted that 30 to 40 students at Oberlin College have been engaging in a "fast" as a protest against the war in Vietnam. This fast is being guided and directed by students affiliated with the Young Socialist Alliance, youth group of the SWP. Cleveland has chosen two students participating in this fast and is recommending that an anonymous letter be sent to their parents pointing out their participation in this fast and the fact that it is being guided by the YSA. These letters are slanted toward the view of a sympathetic student friend who objects to the way the two students are being used by this left wing group. This proposal has merit in that it could cause the parents of the students to protest to the college that the fast is being allowed at the school and that the YSA is active there.



Oberlin, Ohio

Dear [REDACTED]

I have thought a lot about writing to you concerning [REDACTED] and I have hesitated fearing my motives may be misconstrued. His present actions, however, and the danger they offer both to his health and personal future now prompt me to write in the belief that you may not be aware of [REDACTED] current involvement in left-wing activities.

[REDACTED] and several other Oberlin students have begun a hunger strike to demonstrate their feelings against the war in Vietnam. I too oppose this war but I believe opposition should be expressed in more responsible ways. I am also concerned about [REDACTED] since the fasting he is undergoing is obviously affecting his health. There is also the question of motivation for this demonstration which, it is widely rumored on campus, is guided and directed by a left-wing group called the Young Socialist Alliance. In his idealism I am afraid [REDACTED] is unwittingly becoming involved in a group that is merely using him for its own selfish purposes.

I hope you will understand my motive in writing this letter anonymously since I value [REDACTED] friendship and, under the conditions of his present attitude, I doubt that he would be sympathetic to my revealing his activity to his parents. I thought, however, that you should know.

Sincerely,

A concerned friend

100-449698-11-19

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)

COINTELPRC - NEW LEFT

DATE: 12-19-68

On December 16, 1968, [redacted] telephonically contacted the Cleveland Office and requested information concerning the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS). He stated he is [redacted] a suburban community east of Cleveland, Ohio, and that his club is considering the establishment of an educational program highlighting the aims and purposes of SDS. [redacted] was informed that this matter could not be discussed over the phone and he was invited to come to the Cleveland Office for a personal interview. He gladly agreed to do so and arrangements were made to interview [redacted]

A check of the Cleveland Office indices reflected no information identifiable with [redacted]. It is also noted that [redacted] had previously advised [redacted] that [redacted] is a reputable member of the community who is known for his interest in civic matters.

During the interview with [redacted] has become interested in he stated that the [redacted] of this group in disrupting the SDS because of the activities of this group in disrupting college campuses and because of rumors that SDS is attempting to establish a chapter at Lakeland Community College in nearby Painesville, Ohio. He mentioned that news releases depicting the activities of SDS indicate the disruptive tendencies of the organization. He also expressed his opinion that, in many instances, the public appears to be either misinformed or uninformed concerning the potential for anarchy inherent in the SDS program due to the tendency of the news media to portray SDS as a group of idealistic youth. [redacted] stated that his organization is considering the establishment of an educational project [redacted]

② - Bureau (RM)
2 - Cleveland

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

designed to provide a readily available group of speakers who will be able to give a balanced, informative and objective analysis of SDS in appearances before local school groups, civic organizations and religious institutions. He advised that, if the program is successful, efforts would be made to enlist the participation of other JC Clubs and eventually have the program operating on a state level throughout Ohio. [redacted] described the [redacted] as an organization of young business and professional people who have a number of influential contacts at various levels of public and institutional life.

[redacted] stated that he and his committee are keenly aware of their present lack of accurate information concerning the aims, philosophy and activities of SDS. He also expressed his awareness of the fact that the success of the proposed project will depend to very great extent, upon the [redacted] members engaged in debates with SDS representatives being fully informed about the subject matter. He stated that he is aware that information in the possession of the FBI may not be available for public consumption but requested that any information of a public nature be furnished to him in order to give his group some initial guidance and perspective in further researching the subject.

[redacted] gave every appearance of sincerity and determination in his comments. His appraisal of the project's prerequisites, especially the need for advance preparation, indicated a balanced and objective viewpoint which would appear to preclude rash, irresponsible or precipitous action. Accordingly, he was advised that, though the FBI cannot provide his group with information from Bureau files, several items of public information could be made available to him which would, in part at least, serve his purpose. [redacted] was furnished one copy each of a Barron's Magazine reprint concerning SDS at Columbia University, a reprint of an article appearing in Reader's Digest, a reprint from U. S. News and World Report and a copy of the testimony of Director HOOVER before the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. It was additionally noted that the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security has recently published a report on the New Left Movement which is available from the U. S. Printing Office. [redacted] Attention was also called to an article concerning SDS which appeared in the October, 1968 issue of Esquire Magazine and he was informed that Mr. HOOVER

CV 100-28895

has written another book concerning Communism and the New Left Movement which will be published in the near future.

[redacted] was clearly and courteously informed that this assistance from the FBI must not become a matter of public knowledge and that he should maintain his contact with this office in the strictest confidence. He stated his full understanding and agreement with this position and expressed his sincere appreciation for the assistance rendered to him. [redacted] also advised that he will keep this office informed concerning the progress of his program and any concrete accomplishments achieved as a result of his group's activity.

It is the opinion of the Cleveland Office that, given the necessary dedication and time for preparation, the anti-SDS project proposed by [redacted] can yield results in countering the inroads of SDS in local high schools and colleges. An effective educational program could emerge which would serve to alert the general public to the dangers of SDS expansion and, by arousing public antipathy, substantially curtail such expansion.

Therefore, UACB, Cleveland will continue contacts with [redacted] and will provide him with such additional public source material as may become available in the future. The Bureau will be advised of all positive results obtained from this counter-intelligence measure.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 1-16-69

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Cleveland letters to the Bureau dated 10-11-68, 10-24-68, 11-20-68, 11-25-68 and 12-19-68.

Set forth below is a resume of the activity conducted under captioned program in the Cleveland Office during the period of 10-1-68 through 12-31-68.

1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The current conflict within SDS between proponents of the National Office and supporters of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which was so prominent at the recent National Conference, is not generally reflected in Cleveland SDS groups. [redacted] has advised that all Cleveland SDS members who attended the NC supported [redacted] and the National Office. Thus, while there may be individual exceptions to this pattern, [redacted] is of the opinion that Cleveland SDS units are almost solidly behind the position of [redacted] and the NO.

While local conditions appear to preclude, for the present, any worthwhile counterintelligence activity based upon the National Office PLP conflict, some basis for potential dissension may exist in the relationship between local SDS units and the Cleveland chapter of Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). The leading members of YAWF in Cleveland are [redacted] who is also a member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party, and his protege, [redacted] who is also a member of the SDS chapter at Cleveland State University. The YAWF has generally adopted a more militant position than SDS largely due to the influence of [redacted]. By the same token, YAWF leans

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more to a labor orientation than do most of the SDS members in Cleveland. Although this disparity in viewpoints has not erupted openly to the point of precluding cooperation between the two groups, it is evident that SDS views the YAWF with some degree of suspicion. As an indication of this attitude, [redacted] has advised that on one occasion when he mentioned to an SDS organizer that [redacted] had joined the Cleveland State University chapter of SDS, the SDS organizer told the informant he should exercise care to insure that [redacted] did not "co-opt" the CSU chapter. In the light of this suspicious atmosphere it is possible that [redacted] can be used to create further dissension between SDS and YAWF thus dividing the strength of the two most militant groups in the Cleveland area. Specific recommendations in this regard will be submitted by separate communication in the immediate future.

2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

In previous letters the Bureau has been informed that copies of the 1966 and 1967 income tax returns of SIDNEY PECK (Key Activist) have been furnished to the Internal Revenue Service at which time certain apparent discrepancies were called to the attention of IRS. An IRS investigation was initiated and, according to [redacted] this investigation is continuing at the present time. [redacted] has advised that extreme discretion must be employed in the handling of this matter in order to avoid a charge by PECK that he is being made the object of "special treatment" by IRS. [redacted] as stated he will inform this office upon completion of the IRS investigation and, upon receipt of this information, the Bureau will be promptly informed of the results.

By letter dated 11-29-68, the Bureau authorized the mailing of anonymous letters to the parents of two students engaged in New Left activity at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. These letters were mailed from Oberlin, Ohio, on 12-5-68, however, tangible results, if any, have

not come to the attention of [redacted] at the present time.

By letter dated 12-10-68, the Bureau was informed of an inquiry received from [redacted] of an inquiry received from [redacted] to initiate a decision by the [redacted] to initiate a study program concerning the SDS with the view of establishing an anti-SDS educational program for the use of schools, churches and civic organizations. The [redacted] are now in the process of acquainting themselves with the SDS. In this connection it is noted that, according to information received from another source, four members of the [redacted] attended a public meeting of SDS held at Case Western Reserve University on 1-12-69. [redacted] has stated he will keep this office informed of any tangible results of the [redacted] educational program after it has become fully established.

3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

Referenced Cleveland letter of 10-11-68, set forth a resume of the activities of [redacted] Ohio, in connection with his coverage and publicizing of New Left activities. In all of the relationships between [redacted] the Cleveland Office he has exhibited the utmost discretion and has shown himself to be completely reliable. Combined with his reliability and discretion [redacted] demonstrated an astounding devotion to the task of covering activities of the SDS and portraying these activities to the public in a manner inimical to SDS and the New Left Movement.

At this point of view, it must be noted, is somewhat at variance with that demonstrated by most of the news media in Cleveland who, either through selection of material or sheer omission, fail to clearly depict the SDS and its members as advocates of a militant revolutionary philosophy. [REDACTED] activities are beginning to prove effective in alerting the

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public to the danger of SDS. He has been asked to speak to numerous civic and church groups concerning the SDS and, as an example of the cumulative effect of this effort, it is noted that the interest of [redacted] of the [redacted] mentioned above, was initially aroused after [redacted] spoken to this group concerning the SDS.

[redacted] In addition to the activities previously described, [redacted] has been directly instrumental in promoting the following activities since the submission of Cleveland letter of 10-11-68:

A) [redacted]

B) [redacted] contacted a number of persons of his acquaintance who are graduates of CWRU, many of whom are now prominent in local civic, political and religious circles. He has shown these persons a copy of the "working paper" of SIDNEY PECK, a member of the CWRU faculty, in which PECK makes a number of

highly radical and revolutionary proposals. In several instances these alumni of CWRU have written or called the CWRU administration to complain about PECK's presence on the faculty as well as the generally permissive attitude of the university administration which appears to condone the militant presence of SDS on the campus. While no direct correlation can be made between the anti-SDS sentiments promoted by [REDACTED] and the mounting resistance to university tolerance toward student and faculty militancy, it is noted that the public activities of SIDNEY PECK have notably diminished. He appears to no longer have an automatic entre to local radio and TV interview shows and his appearances before church and civic groups have visibly declined. It is also noted that in the planning for the forthcoming demonstration at President-elect NIXON's inauguration, PECK has consistently opposed any confrontation on January 20th and, according to a Cleveland source, is not planning to personally attend the demonstration. In addition, [REDACTED] a confidential source at CWRU, has advised that the administration is reviewing and revising its procedures leading to campus recognition of student groups with the view of providing further controls over militant organizations such as SDS.

c) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has interested in the problems created by dissident groups on college campuses. As a result [REDACTED] is preparing to introduce a bill in the legislature which will provide college administrators in

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state supported schools with greater controls in dealing with student militants and particularly with the problems resulting from the intrusion of non-student elements on campus for the purpose of creating student dissension. [REDACTED] has advised that [REDACTED] has secured the backing of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who will collaborate with [REDACTED] as a co-sponsor of this piece of legislation. It is believed that, whether or not the bill passes, public discussion of the matter in the legislature will serve to further alert the public to the dangers created by SDS and lead to its further discrediting in the public mind. The Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments in this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 2-11-69

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of a page from the 2-7-69 issue of "The Big Us," local SDS publication obtained on 2-11-69. This article and caricature of Cleveland City Councilman GERALD T. MC FAUL is self-explanatory and appears to be libelous on its face. The copy of "The Big Us" in which this article appears is widely disseminated in local New Left circles and is also known to be on public sale in at least one local business establishment, a discount record business which caters to the "hippie" element.

The Cleveland Office believes that Councilman MC FAUL would have a basis for legal action against the SDS publication and/or would be in a position through his public office to bring pressure upon the SDS should the article be called to his attention. It is therefore the recommendation of this office that a copy of the 2-7-69 issue of "The Big Us" be obtained from the public supply source mentioned above and furnished anonymously to Councilman MC FAUL. In view of the fact that timeliness is an essential part of the potential success of this action, it is requested that the Bureau respond to Cleveland's recommendation at its earliest possible convenience.

(2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
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~~6-11-69~~
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REC-19

FEB 12 1969

Friends

D. C. (LNS)-- President
 affiliated with the Soci-
 or Quakers, in Cali-
 rejected the traditional
 for peace and social

or attended the Friends
 ington, on Florida Ave-
 leaders believe Nixon
 group because of its
 he anti-war movement.
 venue friends co-spon-
 of medical supplies
 th Vietnam three years
 members of the group
 olation of Selective

Times ran a detailed
 and his faith, pointing
 ast Friends lack the
 eifism of Quakers in
 ition, church services
 ends meetings are
 mally structured, while
 they are unstructured
 ed, with no clergyman.
 t, secretary of the
 Friends, said that Nix-
 y shun their services.
 to expose himself to
 "anyone with a hobby
 stand up and speak to
 L.

Questions

D. C. (LNS)--A per-
 making her way through
 rain to the reception for
 Does this seem right,"
 shington Post reporter,
 have the sidewalk and
 nt has to walk in the

COUNCILMAN McFAUL REVEALS HIMSELF

Cleveland councilman Gerald T.
 McFaul has publicly revealed his revol-
 sion with the human body in his campaign
 to ban visual evidence of its existence.
 With typical political craftiness, McFaul
 acquired a copy of the John Lennon-Yoko
 Ono "Two Virgins" record album by clev-
 erly walking into a store and buying it.
 Through the efforts of McFaul, law dir-
 ector Clarence Jones, and council presi-
 dent James Stanton, the album has been
 branded as obscene and barred from the
 stores. These gentlemen apparently feel
 that it is their sacred duty to protect the
 public from the revolting sight of human
 bodies without any clothes on. McFaul
 has four children and, judging from the
 level of mentality evident in this episode,
 they have probably been well shielded from
 reality by the ever popular "stork" theory
 of evolution. People are entitled to their
 personal fetishes, but councilman McFaul
 and his band of moral crusaders should
 keep their warped escapism to themselves.



HE'S
 ENJOYING
 HIS
 J. L. 14
 WING BETTER

100-449698-11-22

SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

2/20/69

Director, FBI (100-449698)

100-449698-11-22

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 2/11/69.

Authority is granted to anonymously furnish Cleveland City Councilman, Gerald T. McFaul, with a copy of the article which contained his photograph superimposed over a caricature. In furnishing it to McFaul, you should attach a brief note suggesting the possibility that it might constitute grounds for action against the printer.

Assure that all the necessary steps are taken to protect the identity of the Bureau as the source of the note.

Advise of any results obtained.

RMH:bnd/jan
(4)

NOTE:

By relet, Cleveland furnished a copy of an article appearing in the 2/7/69 issue of "The Big Us," a local SDS publication. This article contains a caricature of McFaul which superimposes his photograph on a naked, hairy body. Cleveland suggests the possibility that the caricature constitutes grounds for legal action by McFaul against the publication. Cleveland is being authorized to anonymously furnish Councilman McFaul with a copy since it appears that the article may indeed constitute grounds for libel.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel



FEB 26 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/24/69

The following is _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P)
RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

cc/
BLA/
1.00

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a suggested leaflet to be clandestinely distributed at the forthcoming National Council meeting of SDS at Austin, Texas. The leaflet was written [redacted] and is an effort to create further dissension between the two factions currently contending for power in the SDS, i.e., the National Office faction led by [redacted] and the PLP faction led by [redacted]

It is the suggestion of the Cleveland Office that approximately one thousand copies of this leaflet be printed by multilith and that [redacted] surreptitiously place them on the literature table at the forthcoming NC meeting for distribution in the same manner as other forms of literature are distributed at such meetings.

Although it is believed that distribution of this leaflet could have very beneficial effects from the standpoint of capitalizing upon current dissatisfaction between the two groups, it is recognized that intensified discussion of the question of PLP informants could possibly react adversely upon Bureau sources in this group. Copies of this airtel are therefore being sent Chicago and New York and those offices are requested to promptly furnish their comments to the Bureau relative to the feasibility of the above suggestion since Cleveland is not in a position to evaluate this aspect of the proposed leaflet. It is noted [redacted] will leave Cleveland

- 3 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Chicago (RM) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Cleveland

REC-14

1969

11-63
INT. SEC.

(9) ENCLOSURE

Approved: *CAC/* Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CV 100-28895

enroute to Austin [REDACTED] and it is
therefore requested that, if Chicago, New York and the
Bureau concur in the execution of this suggestion,
Cleveland be advised by the Bureau by telephone in order
that the material can be prepared prior to the informant's
departure.

5/19/69

Proposed for a leaflet to be clandestinely distributed at the next National Council of Students for a Democratic Society

Brothers and Sisters,

If you want to know where the FBI is at in SDS, you need not look any further than the nearest PL. Consider that before Milt Rosen, Mort Schoer, Bill Epton, & Co. were expelled from the CP, they were the CP's raucous caucus. Now it stands to reason that any fed ~~#####~~ will gravitate towards the action faction in any left organization, because he will find more material for more sensational reports, resulting in said fed being paid more. Furthermore, he will be betterable there to act as a provocateur, and get more credit for assisting in arrests, among the noise boys. Why else would they so loudly advocate super-militant tactics, or take a more-revolutionary-than-thou position, unless they knew they had nothing to fear?

We all know that Philip Abbott Luce was a PL.

We all know that PL analyses this society as if nothing had changed in the past seventy-five years. This says something to their mentality, displaying the naivete of a right-wing zealot masquerading as a radical. A similar naivete is shown by Herb Philbrick and his ilk, but these at least tell you where they're really at.

We all know PL did not participate in Chicago. Is this in order to prevent fed heads from getting cracked by Chicago Pigs who weren't in the know?

100-449698-11-23

ENCLOSURE

3/27/69

airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

From: Director, FBI (100-449698) -11- 2.5

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurairtel 3/24/69 and Bureau telephone call
3/26/69.

Authority to reproduce the anonymous leaflet enclosed with reairtel and to have it surreptitiously placed on the literature table at the forthcoming National Council meeting of SDS at Austin, Texas, by [redacted] is denied.

The benefits that may be expected from the distribution of such a leaflet would not warrant jeopardizing this informant by having him place this material during the National Council meeting.

You may, however, consider distributing the leaflet on an anonymous basis to SDS leaders following the Council meeting. Prior to making any such distribution, however, you should secure Bureau authority and submit your recommendations as to recipients of the leaflet.

- Chicago (100-45316)
- 1 - New York (100-163303)

(7)

NOTE: By reairtel Cleveland submitted an anonymous leaflet and proposed its distribution surreptitiously by [redacted] at the upcoming National Council meeting of SDS. In substance, the leaflet would state that the PLP was infested with FBI informants and that the PLP, therefore, is jeopardizing SDS. Such a leaflet would serve to drive a wedge between SDS leaders and the PLP which has been seeking to take over SDS.

MAILED 3
MAR 26 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

56 APR 3 1969
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: April 14, 1969

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and five Xerox copies of an article which appeared in the April 9, 1969, issue of "The Plain Dealer," a daily newspaper of general circulation in Cleveland, Ohio.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland

ENCLOSURE

17 APR 15 1969

INT. SEC.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Speaker for Negro Fund Raps Radical Groups

Radical literature and a collection of switchblade knives and other weapons confiscated from West Side youths were produced yesterday by Dr. A. B. Bonds, president of Baldwin-Wallace College, as evidence in his indictment of "forces trying to shape the minds of our young."

"Young people have fallen under the influence of people who are trying to change the nature of society for the worse," Bonds told 100 businessmen, educators and other civic leaders at a lunch at Hollenden House.

HE WAS SPEAKING in support of the 26th annual appeal for the United Negro College Fund which is attempting to raise \$9 million annually to assist students of predominantly Negro private colleges as well as the schools themselves.

Bonds focused a large part of his 45-minute address on influence of such groups as Students for a Democratic Society, and displayed literature explaining how to make molotov cocktails and how to attract the attention of the mass media.

"This is the kind of hogwash they are spreading to these kids," he said. "The human being can take so much and then it is accepted and becomes a way of life."

Bonds also was critical of younger college faculty members for what he contended is lack of concern for development of character. "By their definition, a university might as well produce an Adolf Hitler as an Albert Schweitzer," he said.

TO ALLEGATIONS that predominantly Negro colleges are perpetuating segregation, Bonds said one reason for keeping them alive is that white universities are reluctant to provide the remedial programs needed to bring inner-city children up to the educational standard as students from the wealthier suburban schools.

This year's campaign will be launched April 22 and run for six weeks, said Nathaniel B. Young, regional director here. "We hope to raise \$225,000 in this area," he said. Last year contributions totaled \$175,000.

Young said white students, as well as black, are assisted by the fund which provides for scholarships to the 36 colleges, including Wilberforce University at Xenia, O.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

By The Plain Dealer
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Date: 4-9-69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CLE
☐ Being Investigated

COPIES DESTROYED

842 JUN 14 1971

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

DATE: 8-1-69

Re Cleveland letter, 1-16-69.

Set forth below is a resume of activity conducted under captioned program in the Cleveland Division during the period from January 1, 1969 through June 30, 1969.

1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The current situation in the Ohio Region of SDS is not particularly conducive to counterintelligence operations of an internal and ideological nature. As a result of the recent National Convention the Ohio Region combined with the Michigan Region to emerge as a powerful force on the SDS national scene. One Ohio leader, [REDACTED], was elected to the National Interim Committee and another Ohio leader, [REDACTED] is now operating as a full-time functionary in the National Office and a close confidant of MARK RUDD. [REDACTED] also took with him another Ohio leader, [REDACTED], who is now reported to be working out of the national office as a contact between SDS and liberal foundations throughout the country who are being requested to afford financial support to SDS. Over and above this, it appears that BERNADINE DOHRN owes her victories at the National Convention to the support she received from the Ohio-Michigan caucus.

As a result of the above mentioned developments the current leadership in the Ohio Region is "riding high, wide and handsome" and gives every indication of a complete unwillingness to brook any opinions contrary to those of a few well established members of the elite leadership group. As an indication of this new trend it may be noted that the entire SDS chapter at the University of Toledo, including [REDACTED] who was a member of the six-man SDS Regional Staff, was summarily expelled due to a difference over the

- (2) - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 4)
2 - Cleveland

REC-11

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

14 AUG 4 1969



5 AUG 8 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

mechanics of the Summer Work-In Program. Others within the Work-In Program have also been expelled when they expressed opinions differing from the "line" established by the current leaders. At present therefore it does not seem wise to risk valuable informants by engaging them in the delicate task of injecting disruptive opinions into SDS policy-making discussions.

As a concomitant of the situation described above, it is noted that SDS activity in the Ohio Region is currently confined almost exclusively to the Work-In Program with the result that campus activity is virtually at a standstill. Members of SDS who are engaged in the Work-In Program have been instructed not to return to college this Fall and a complete commitment in this respect has been exacted from them. They are to operate as an "Internal Cadre" of revolutionary leaders who will visit campuses, as well as other groups within each community, to foment strife and promote SDS organization within both campus and working class groups. The immediate consequence of this tactic has been the removal from the college campus of the most active and militant element of SDS membership. As an example, the SDS chapter at Kent State University (KSU), Kent, Ohio, was the largest and most active SDS group in northern Ohio until June, 1969. After that time most of the chapter members went into the Work-In Program and now the KSU group meetings are irregularly scheduled and sparsely attended. Activity on campuses throughout the Cleveland Division is likewise diminished. Whether this condition will persist after the beginning of the Fall, 1969 school term or not remains, of course, to be seen. With its new Marxist "class" approach the Ohio Region of SDS is emphasizing the organizing of "oppressed" minorities and workers and whether it will attempt to renew and strengthen its base on the college campus is, at this moment, a problematical matter. SDS leaders have stated they intend to go back to the campus, not as students but as visiting organizers, this Fall but at the same time it appears there is a real and substantial effort being made to emphasize "working class" organization. In addition, recent publicity depicting SDS in a highly derogatory light, as well as the "hard line" taken by such University presidents as KSU President ROBERT WHITE, may serve to inhibit a resurgence of SDS activity on the college campus.

Thus, the homogeneity of SDS leadership including the complete absence in the Ohio Region of a PLP faction, the emphasis upon Class analysis and "worker" organization and a stiffening attitude of resistance to the incursions of SDS on the college campus, indicate the possibility of a new type of SDS activity in the immediate future. The word "possibility" must be emphasized in this context since at this juncture it is impossible to state with certainty, or even a high degree of probability, the exact course which the "new SDS" will follow. Unquestionably, SDS has embarked upon a new phase based upon the concept of revolution, increasing militancy and escalated efforts toward violence. What the operational impact of this new philosophy will be is, at best, a matter of conjecture at the moment, especially as it relates to the potentiality for counterintelligence activities.

The Cleveland Office will closely follow developments in the SDS as its pattern of activity emerges during the Fall of 1969. Every effort will be made to diminish, disrupt and bring public condemnation upon the organization and its activities through the use of sources and techniques both internal and external to the group. The Bureau will be kept advised of these developments and Bureau authority for specific Cointelpro operations will be obtained prior to their initiation.

2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The only pending counterintelligence operation in the Cleveland Office concerns SIDNEY MORRIS PECK (Key Activist) whose 1966 and 1967 income tax returns have been called to the attention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue with respect to several questionable deductions listed therein. This matter has been under investigation by IRS for some time now and IRS [redacted] has advised he will inform this office at such time as the investigation has been completed. To date [redacted] has not so advised. He was last contacted regarding this matter on [redacted] at which time he stated the investigation is continuing but was expected to be completed in the near future. At this time it appeared that IRS delay in this matter was beginning to be a source of embarrassment to [redacted] (who is a close friend of this office [redacted]) and, in view of his strong

promise to inform the Cleveland Office when the investigation is terminated or discontinued, further contact with [REDACTED] has not been pursued by this office in order to avoid embarrassment to him. At such time as advice is received from him concerning the status of the IRS investigation of PECK, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

A) Reference is made to San Francisco airtel, dated March 25, 1969, under the triple caption of SDS, the Bay Area Revolutionary Union and Cointelpro-New Left wherein San Francisco suggests that Bureau informants support the National Office faction in SDS against the PLP faction on the grounds that PLP control of SDS would transform a shapeless and fractionalized group into a militant and disciplined organization. Cleveland fully concurred in this observation.

[REDACTED] All [REDACTED] informants were instructed to support the National Office faction during convention proceedings. The precise effect of support rendered by these sources to the NO cause cannot, of course, be determined. As the Bureau is well aware, however, the convention did result in a split of the SDS with the result that PLP was required to form its own "rump" organization; the SDS as the mainstay of the New Left Movement is now seriously divided and, to this extent, weakened; and the National Office faction is gradually being forced into a position of militant extremism which hopefully will isolate it from other elements of the libertarian community and eventuate in its complete discrediting in the eyes of the American public.

B) The foregoing paragraph sets forth the only instance in which Cleveland has utilized established informants in a counterintelligence capacity. Other counterintelligence efforts of this office have been, as in the past, directed toward the use of external sources to discredit the SDS. Among these efforts have been the following:

a) [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- b) [REDACTED] Ohio, and a confidential source of the Cleveland Office, advised on [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was furnished with public source information concerning the SDS which material he used in his speech. This material was highlighted in local news media accounts of [REDACTED] speech and he subsequently advised that many of the persons present at his address expressed their surprise and concern that material of this type is permeating out of college campuses. Inasmuch as all of those present at the meeting addressed [REDACTED] are the type of persons controlling not only individual wealth but corporate

wealth as well and are men who make substantial contributions to educational institutions.

it is believed that beneficial results of a long-range nature will accrue from his use of the New Left material provided to him.

- c) In February, 1969 "The Big Us," then a self-identified publication of the SDS, printed a highly derogatory article and cartoon concerning Mr. GERALD T. MC FAUL, a member of the City Council of Cleveland, Ohio. Upon receipt of Bureau authority, a copy of this article was anonymously furnished to Mr. MC FAUL who threatened to sue the publication and those who had until that time permitted their businesses to be used as retail outlets for the paper. Although MC FAUL ultimately failed to pursue his threat to sue, his statement that he intended to do so resulted in most of the "outlets" for the newspaper being cancelled.

- d) mentioned above, a member of the Ohio legislature from the Cleveland area. After receiving items of SDS literature provided as well as information concerning campus disruption evoked by New Left activities which

introduced four bills dealing with this subject matter in the Ohio legislature. Although the legislature did not pass these bills, it is abundantly clear that their pending status in the legislature prompted the administrations in virtually all state-supported colleges and universities to take a firmer stand in relation to student disruption on the campus. This is clearly depicted in the situation at Kent State University where, in November, 1968 President ROBERT WHITE adopted a soft position when confronted with SDS and black nationalist disruption; yet in April, 1969, when faced with another series of disruptive actions by SDS, revoked campus recognition of the SDS chapter and suspended a number of students involved in the demonstrations. It appears fairly

certain that these bills, and others in the Ohio legislature which would affect state-supported institutions, served as a catalyst in bringing about a firmer attitude on the part of the administrations of institutions related to the state in a financial manner. A copy of each of the bills introduced by [REDACTED] is included as an enclosure to this letter for the Bureau's information.

- e) During the period preceeding the SDS National Convention the organization, as the Bureau knows, made extensive efforts to locate a university which would permit use of its facilities to host the convention. Information was received by the Cleveland office that SDS representatives had made overtures to both Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and Bowling Green State University at Bowling Green, Ohio. In both instances the Cleveland Office immediately contacted established sources within the administrations of these institutions and, while pointing out that the decision to accept or reject the request of SDS was a matter for the institution to decide, other campuses which had accommodated SDS in this manner had been rewarded with damaged property, rowdy, and disruptive activity on the campus, unfavorable newspaper publicity, the animosity of irate alumni and, in some instances, embarrassing litigation. In both instances the institutions involved immediately notified SDS that their facilities were unavailable for the use of the organization and its National Convention.

108TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
REGULAR SESSION,
1969-1970

H. B. No. 57

MESSRS. VOINOVICH-TULLEY-MASTICS-SCHINNERER-
MURDOCK-MAYFIELD-RENTSCHLER-NOWACK

1. Murdock

2.)

A BILL

To enact section 3345.22 of the Revised Code to
provide for the dismissal of university stu-
dents who engage in acts which disrupt
state universities.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

2 SECTION 4. That section 3345.22 of the Revised Code be en-
3 acted to read as follows:

4 Sec. 3345.22. IF A STUDENT OF ANY STATE UNIVER-
5 SITY ENGAGES IN ACTS WHICH DISRUPT UNIVERSITY AC-
6 TIVITIES OR INTERFERE WITH THE EDUCATIONAL FUNC-
7 TIONS OF ANY STATE UNIVERSITY, AND HE IS FOUND
8 GUILTY OF PARTICIPATION IN DISRUPTIVE ACTS AFTER
9 A PROPER HEARING AS PROVIDED BY UNIVERSITY REGU-
10 LATIONS, HE SHALL BE DISMISSED FROM SUCH STATE
11 UNIVERSITY AND SHALL BE DENIED READMISSION TO
12 ANY STATE UNIVERSITY. DISRUPTIVE ACTS INCLUDE UN-
13 AUTHORIZED SEIZURE OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS OR
14 LAND, DETENTION OR INTIMIDATION OF UNIVERSITY OF-
15 FICERS, THEIR AGENTS OR OFFICIALS.

18 ANCE WHICH THREATENS TO INJURE PERSONS OR DO

19 UNLAWFUL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

108TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,)
REGULAR SESSION,)
1969-1970)

H. B. No. 777

MESSRS. VOINOVICH-TULLEY-MASTICS

A BILL

To enact section 3345.22 of the Revised Code
relating to expulsion from a state university
following certain convictions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

2 SECTION 1. That section 3345.22 of the Revised Code be en-
3 acted to read as follows:

4 Sec. 3345.22. ANY PERSON ENROLLED AT A STATE
5 INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION WHO IS CONVICT-
6 ED OF A CRIME AS A RESULT OF CONDUCT BY HIM
7 WHICH OBSTRUCTS OR SERIOUSLY IMPAIRS ACTIVITIES
8 RUN OR AUTHORIZED BY THAT INSTITUTION SHALL AS
9 A RESULT OF SUCH CONDUCT BE EXPELLED FROM THAT
10 INSTITUTION AND SHALL BE INELIGIBLE FOR ADMIS-
11 SION OR READMISSION TO ANY STATE INSTITUTION OF
12 HIGHER EDUCATION.

MESSRS. TULLEY-VOINOVICH

A BILL

To enact section 3345.22 of the Revised Code providing that if a member of the faculty of a state university is convicted of a crime arising from obstructive conduct at such university he shall be ineligible for further employment for a period of two years.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

2 SECTION 1. That section 3345.22 of the Revised Code be
3 enacted to read as follows:

4 Sec. 3345.22. IF ANY MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIC
5 STAFF OF A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCA-
6 TION IS CONVICTED OF ANY CRIME AS A RESULT OF
7 CONDUCT BY HIM WHICH OBSTRUCTS OR SERIOUSLY
8 IMPAIRS ACTIVITIES RUN OR AUTHORIZED BY THAT
9 INSTITUTION, HIS CASE SHALL BE REVIEWED UNDER
10 PROCEDURES AND RULES PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD
11 OF TRUSTEES GOVERNING THE INSTITUTION, AND HE
12 SHALL NOT BE REEMPLOYED BY THAT BOARD. IF DISMISSED,
13 SUCH PERSON SHALL BE INELIGIBLE FOR FURTHER
14 EMPLOYMENT IN A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER
15 EDUCATION FOR TWO YEARS.

2
13 dollars.

19 WHOEVER VIOLATES SECTION 3345.22 OF THE RE-
20 VISED CODE SHALL BE FINED NOT MORE THAN ONE
21 HUNDRED DOLLARS OR IMPRISONED NOT MORE THAN
22 THIRTY DAYS, OR BOTH.

23 SECTION 2. That existing section 3345.99 of the Revised Code
24 is hereby repealed.

108TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, }
REGULAR SESSION, }
1969-1970 }

H. B. No. 773

MESSRS. TULLEY-VOINOVICH

A BILL

To enact section 3345.22 and to amend section
3345.99 of the Revised Code to require per-
mission to operate sound-amplifying equip-
ment at state universities.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

2 SECTION 1. That section 3345.22 be enacted and section
3 3345.99 of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

4 Sec. 3345.22. NO PERSON SHALL UTILIZE SOUND-
5 AMPLIFYING EQUIPMENT IN AN EDUCATIONAL OR AD-
6 MINISTRATIVE BUILDING OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY
7 A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER
8 OR UPON THE GROUNDS OF SUCH AN INSTITUTION
9 WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
10 HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION OR HIS DESIGNEE.

11 AS USED IN THIS SECTION "SOUND-AMPLIFYING
12 EQUIPMENT" MEANS ANY DEVICE OR MACHINE WHICH
13 IS CAPABLE OF AMPLIFYING SOUND AND CAPABLE OF
14 DELIVERING AN ELECTRICAL INPUT OF ONE OR MORE

F B I

Date: 8/29/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: ⁹⁴ ~~SA~~ SAC, Cleveland (100-28895) (P)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBuairtel, 8/21/69.

There is no umbrella-type Negro group in the Cleveland area, each organization apparently preferring to "go its own way." It would therefore appear that counter-intelligence action based upon demands of the Black United Front in this area will be more productive if directed toward embarrassment of the Cleveland Area Peace/Action Council which is the Cleveland affiliate of the New Mobilization Committee. To that end, the following proposals are being offered for the Bureau's consideration:

- (1) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] can be contacted and furnished general information concerning the BUF demands. Although [REDACTED] management has placed some restrictions upon [REDACTED] in the past year or so, it is possible [REDACTED] could write a story highlighting the BUF demands. In the preparation of this story [REDACTED] could be directed to an interview of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] with the view of obtaining statements from [REDACTED] which would either place him in an awkward position in relation to local Negro groups or put him in the position of endorsing the "extortion" being employed by the BUF which would tend to alienate white groups in the [REDACTED]

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②-Bureau (RM)
2-Cleveland

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Approved: F13
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ALL SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 12-31-69

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Cleveland letter, 10-3-69, to the Bureau.

The following information pertains to captioned matter in the Cleveland Division during the period of October 1, 1969, to December 31, 1969:

1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The situation within the Weatherman Faction of SDS (which faction almost completely dominates the Ohio SDS Region) is such that counterintelligence activities based upon informants within the group is almost impossible at the present time. The Weatherman Faction has degenerated into a small, highly militant and security conscious group whose activities appear to be exclusively confined to the two or three houses, or "communes," which they use and to street actions such as sporadic outbursts of window breaking, usually in some thickly populated shopping center. Many of the members of the Weatherman Faction are currently serving local jail sentences while others have been placed under arrest and are presently awaiting trials which will probably result in either jail or prison sentences. As a consequence, reactivation of SDS on local campuses has been severely restricted, not only due to the Weatherman emphasis upon off-campus "communal" activities but also due to stiffening resistance on the part of college administrations and an apparent lack of response to such militancy by the student population.

Under the circumstances noted above, counterintelligence activity in relation to the SDS would appear to be most productive if directed toward a continuation of efforts through local news media to highlight the violent tendencies of the Weatherman Faction. In these efforts it is contemplated that [REDACTED]

(a confidential)

2 - Bureau (RM)

1 - Cincinnati (Info) (RM)

2 - Cleveland

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CV 100-28895

source whose identity must be protected), will continue to be utilized. [REDACTED] has proven to be a highly reliable and discreet friend of the Cleveland Office. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In the past [REDACTED] has been furnished public source material regarding the New Left, such as "The Guardian," "New Left Notes" and position papers which are clearly self-identified as emanating from the SDS or other New Left groups. He has used this material quite effectively in publicizing the violently revolutionary aims of the SDS and, in addition, has acquired several items of literature through his own resources which he has used [REDACTED] and to provide this office with copies.

In addition [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with the New Left which will assist in portraying the violent tendencies of these groups, particularly the SDS Weatherman Faction. Inasmuch as the Weathermen are their own worst enemies, it is believed that continued publicity concerning their activities, using their own literature where possible, will constitute a most effective weapon to achieve their public condemnation.

Since the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) is currently gaining stature in this area, the Cleveland Office is considering ways to publicly highlight the domination of this group by the Young Socialist Alliance. In this connection it is noted that the Cleveland appearance of [REDACTED] on two recent occasions and the UPI interview with Director HOOVER during the past week received local publicity which served to depict the very close relationship between the SMC and the YSA. Toward this same end it is noted that [REDACTED] recently obtained a copy of a YSA position paper in which the Young Socialist Alliance claimed credit, not only for the formation of the SMC, but for its recent resurgence as well. [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CV 100-28895

[REDACTED]

2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The matter of the IRS review of the 1966-67 income tax returns of SIDNEY MORRIS PECK is still pending in the Cleveland District Office of the Internal Revenue Service. It is noted, however, that the Cleveland Office brought this matter to IRS attention through IRS [REDACTED] a trusted and reliable contact of the Cleveland Office.

[REDACTED] recently advised he is of the opinion the investigation of PECK's returns has been completed. He advised he would obtain the results and furnish them to the Cleveland Office. [REDACTED] has been contacted on several occasions since that time and when the PECK matter was brought up he appeared to be embarrassed and could give no answer more definite than a promise to check into the status

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

Following the SDS Mid-West Regional Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1969, to September 1, 1969, Cleveland instructed [redacted] an established and reliable informant [redacted]

Cleveland instructor
informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CV 100-28895

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

The informant began gradually inserting the above arguments into his conversation with other current and former SDS members he encountered. That the rumor was spreading is attested by the fact that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] spoke very bitterly of [REDACTED] and mentioned that the word is going around in the "movement" that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] mentioned [REDACTED] during this conversation [REDACTED] noticed that he had heard from several people that [REDACTED] and expressed his belief in the veracity of this charge since he had received the information from "sources" whom he trusts.

It would thus appear that the rumor concerning [REDACTED] has circulated rather widely among members of the Cleveland anti-war movement. [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: 2/11/70

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P*)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Cleveland letter to Bureau, 12/31/69, and Cincinnati airtel to the Bureau, 1/30/70.

Referenced Cleveland letter set forth information concerning counter-intelligence activity being effected by the Cleveland Office against [REDACTED]

Referenced Cincinnati airtel sets forth information from a source of that office reflecting that [REDACTED] was "purged" from the Weatherman Faction sometime between the Weatherman National Council meeting in Flint, Michigan, and January 7 - 8, 1970. The basis for [REDACTED] expulsion from SDS was his "obstructionist" tactics in putting up a "big front" in promoting Weatherman "actions" and lacking in courage when such actions involved personal danger. It is to be noted that this was precisely the course of [REDACTED] conduct during the SDS disruption of [REDACTED]

- (2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland

Classified by [REDACTED]
Date of Declassification Indefinite
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



5 FEB 27 1970

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 3/31/70

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P*)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Cleveland letter, 12/31/69, to the Bureau.

Set forth below is a resume of activity relating to captioned program in the Cleveland Division during the period of 1/1/70 to 3/31/70:

1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

On 3/27/70, [REDACTED] was discussing another matter with [REDACTED]

During this conversation [REDACTED] mentioned that his son, a college student, recently had two fraternity brothers as house guests. He stated that during conversations with these young men, none of whom have any New Left connections, he came to the realization they had a very poor grasp of the American business community and the operations of the American economic system. [REDACTED] took this opportunity to tactfully note that, while American industry has contributed substantially toward college and university endowments, it had apparently done very little to "sell" the youth of the current college generation upon the merits of private enterprise, the profit motive and the role of the consumer in determining economic directions of the business community. It was also noted that, in consequence of this apparent neglect, students were frequently exposed to a heavy emphasis upon various forms of socialistic economics without the balancing benefits of an objective appraisal of the practical workings of the capitalistic system. [REDACTED] readily concurred in this view and stated he had been giving consideration to ways and means of implementing programs which would provide today's high school and college students with the balanced view necessary to a continuation of the traditional American system. He stated he had no definite ideas at this time as to the mechanics of such a program but expressed the opinion that American business has enough technical competence, public relations skill and financial resources to construct such a program once the commitment to do so had been made.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Cleveland

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(4)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

On 3/30/70, [REDACTED] mentioned that he had spoken to some of the leading officials [REDACTED] in New York City regarding the ideas mentioned above and had received a very favorable response to his suggestions.

The possibilities of such a program, particularly with the backing of a corporation having the resources of [REDACTED] are enormous. The success of such a program would not, of course, be dependent upon participation by the FBI nor, for that matter, could the Bureau be publicly associated with it. It does seem, however, that if such a program were to be implemented, its effectiveness could be enhanced by the inclusion of background material of a public source nature concerning the character, objectives and techniques now being employed by groups in the New Left. In this connection it should be noted that, though the specifics of the program contemplated [REDACTED] have not been worked out, he now visualizes its form as that of a highly capable, well informed and articulate corps of speakers who would visit high school and college campuses to speak to student groups even in confrontation with speakers representing New Left groups. Obviously no commitments concerning Bureau participation in such a program was made to [REDACTED] though it was mentioned that the matter would be called to the Bureau's attention and consideration. Accordingly, the Bureau is requested to consider the general proposal as set forth above and to advise the Cleveland Office concerning the following specific matters:

- A) Would the Bureau consider participating in such a program on a confidential basis to the extent of providing correlated research material regarding New Left groups, their history, objectives, techniques, etc. to established and reliable sources within [REDACTED]
- B) Will the Bureau authorize the Cleveland Office to furnish to established sources [REDACTED] copies of materials published by SDS and other New Left groups which are clearly labeled as such and have no connection on their face with the FBI?
- C) What background material is available to the Bureau which could be utilized in such a program?

- D) Could the Central Research Section prepare material concerning specific aspects of the New Left Movement which might be useful in presenting these groups in their true light before high school and/or college groups?

[redacted] indicated that a group of leading [redacted] officers are coming to Cleveland during the first [redacted]

[redacted] and he would discuss the possibilities of this program with them. The Bureau is requested to consider the general matters set forth above and advise the Cleveland Office whether, in the Bureau's view, our participation in such a program, within the limits set forth, is feasible.

2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

As the Bureau knows, this office has received excellent cooperation from [redacted] Ohio, who has [redacted] and has provided substantial amounts of information concerning his contacts with members and functionaries of the SDS, the SMC and NMC. [redacted] (whose identity should be fully protected) has become intensely interested in the activities of the Student Mobilization Committee which has become increasingly active in the high schools in and around the Cleveland area. In this connection [redacted] became acquainted with one [redacted]

[redacted] subsequently attended the SMC national conference in Cleveland on 3/13-15/70, at which time he had an opportunity to verify statements previously made to him [redacted] to the effect that SMC is controlled by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and is, in fact, being used by the SWP and YSA for the promulgation of the Trotskyite viewpoint among high school and college students. Realization and confirmation through personal observations regarding the YSA domination of SMC "turned off" [redacted] concerning the SMC. When [redacted] learned of [redacted] disenchantment with SMC he realized, (having previously cooperated with the Cleveland Office in counterintelligence matters), the potential value of publicizing such first-hand views of the SMC. He accordingly persuaded [redacted] to write a letter to the local newspapers setting forth his view that the SMC is perverting the idealism and anti-war sentiments of high school students and using them for the propagation of the YSA philosophy. This letter was subsequently printed in [redacted]

3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

Reference is made to Cleveland letter, dated 2/11/70, under instant caption in which information concerning the purging of [REDACTED] is set forth. As noted in Cleveland letter of 12/31/69, rumors concerning [REDACTED] were placed in circulation [REDACTED] and, [REDACTED], information was received that these rumors were receiving wide circulation among New Left groups. As noted in Cincinnati airtel of 1/30/70, under the SDS caption and Cleveland letter of 2/11/70, under instant caption, [REDACTED] was purged by the Weatherman Faction [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]
5/1/70
SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)
EX-115 REC-138
Director, FBI (100-449698) 11 - 29

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 3/31/70.

Prior to giving consideration to the proposal set forth in referenced letter, advise as to whether [REDACTED] can furnish any specific details concerning his proposed speakers program. Particularly it is desired to know the identities of the speakers who would be chosen for this program as well as those individuals who would be in control of such a program.

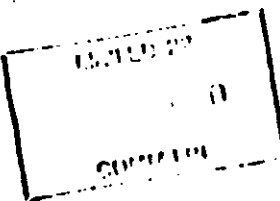
You are reminded that recommendations for counter-intelligence action should not be made in quarterly progress letters under this program.

~~RMG:ms~~
(4)

NOTE:

Cleveland has proposed that we cooperate with a group of speakers organized by industry who would speak out in behalf of the American economic system and against the attacks by New Leftists. Cleveland suggested we furnish background information on the various New Left organizations to the speakers who would be organized by large American corporations.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



76702
MAY 8 1970 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: May 27, 1970

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-28895) (P*)

SUBJECT: *CASE*
COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

The following is being brought to the Bureau's attention for informational purposes in connection with captioned matter:

On May 21, 1970, [REDACTED] was contacted by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] has been most concerning another matter. [REDACTED] has been most cooperative in the past, particularly in arranging both [REDACTED] regarding the New Left Movement.

During the course of conversation with [REDACTED] mention was made of an apparent tendency on the part of the mass media to give greater coverage to the militant college students than to those opposing them or to the average college student who is interested in maintaining an open institution and completing his education. [REDACTED] stated this tendency undeniably exists in the media and indicated he would be happy to attempt to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Cleveland

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED



59 JUN 12 1970

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INT. SEC. [initials]

[REDACTED]

On May 25, 1970, [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED]
to advise that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Another aspect of the counterintelligence program of the Cleveland Office relates to efforts of a radical minority of students to form an "alternative educational program" at Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio. This program has been publicly commented upon in "The Plain Dealer," local daily newspaper, in its issue of May 22, 1970. It should be noted, however, that this article did not mention certain of the courses scheduled in the "alternative program" such as the "Confusion Course" taught by [REDACTED] former faculty advisor to the CSU chapter of SDS, or another entitled "Developing Strategies Designed to Break the War Machine and Achieve Peace NOW," or another on "Legal Hassels." The article also failed to point out that, though University academic credit is given for these courses, several are being taught by students and a number of them are being held in private homes.

On May 21, 1970, [REDACTED], furnished [REDACTED] a copy of the "alternative program" curriculum including the instructors for each course and the meeting place for each class. A copy of this document is enclosed for the Bureau's information.

The Bureau is aware that [REDACTED] Ohio (a confidential source whose identity must be protected), has cooperated with this office on numerous occasions in the past and has demonstrated a high level of discretion and reliability.

[REDACTED]

member of the Ohio General Assembly, who currently is the sponsor of three different bills before the State Legislature which deal with ways and means to curb campus disruption. With this association and [REDACTED] well-known opposition to campus agitation in mind, [REDACTED] was furnished a copy of the "alternative program" curriculum with the suggestion that he may wish, without disclosing the source, to show it to [REDACTED]

On May 23, 1970, [REDACTED] advised he had furnished a copy of the "alternative program" curriculum to State Representative [REDACTED] on that date. He stated that [REDACTED] reaction was, as had been anticipated, one of strong opposition to both the institution of such a program as such and the support of the program with public funds. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] immediately made an appointment to talk with [REDACTED] Ohio Board of Regents, governing body for all state-supported universities in Ohio, to protest the institution of such a program in a tax-supported school. [REDACTED] also indicated that he intends to contact [REDACTED] Cleveland State University, with whom he is personally acquainted to inform him of his opposition to a program of the type obviously embodied in the "alternative program" curriculum.

The Bureau will be kept informed concerning further pertinent developments regarding both of the above-mentioned matters.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT

1.

Community Relations and Health (Inner-City Communications)

Dr. Sidney Alprin
Wed/Thurs 10:00 AM Fat Glenns

(1) HYGIENE AND SANITATION

- A. Presentation of existing problems
 - 1. Home movies and walks to promote awareness of the existing problems.
 - 2. Communications - tapes and films (economic and social) for East and West Side.

B. Areas:

- 1. How to clean up areas (landlord negotiations)
- 2. How to present matter to public in areas with regards to:
 - a. Drugs
 - b. Hygiene (Vand rats, etc.)
 - c. Clothing Drive
 - d. Communications, etc.

(2) MENTAL AWARENESS

- A. "Together" Drug Center
 - 1. Present films and tapes about what goes on; perhaps work on phone lines once a week.
 - 2. Hough-Norwood Center
 - a. Social Service and Communications
 - 3. Research on Area Centers
 - a. How people can become involved in their community

Environmental Pollution

Course faculty advisors: Dr. Robert G. Aulen, Coordinator
Dr. Paul Clynnyk
Dr. Thomas R. Jones
Dr. William G. Beard

All interested students should meet in Room 247, Science Bldg. at 1:00 on Thursday, May 18. The purpose of the meeting is to permit student participation in the structuring of the course.

The course will probably consist of a seminar per week to obtain necessary technical information and individual or group projects relevant to action on local pollution problems.

Topics which have been mentioned thus far include:

1. The gathering and dissemination of pollution data to politicians
2. Documentation of pollution violations (photos or perhaps movies)
3. Assignment of values to pollution damage for presenting arguments relating to self-interest for pollution control
4. Lobbying for the installation of pollution monitors in local industries.

"Crisis Environment"

Barb Murray (Graduate Student) Ext. 504

The Mental Health Problem

Charles McKinley (student) 731-0424

RACISM

Minority (PR and Mexican) Socio-Political Action in Community
Janet Heisterkamp

Inquiry Into Racism

Sybil Reinthaler, Eugene W. Malone, and Carolyn Hirsch, and Frederick Hobbs (student- 421-8820)

Topics:

1. How do you deal with it?
2. What are some alternatives?
3. Affective Implementation

First meeting Student Life Center at 12:00 Noon, Wed., 2nd floor

Research Police Power

Gerry Morton (student) 991-8685

REDUCING AMERICA'S MILITARY PROFILE

Current Issues and The Churches

F.H. Holck

Monday, May 18, 1970

A clerical examination of aims of American Religion, American society, war, poverty, and other current crises in U.S.. Guest speakers from area churches.

Developing Strategies Designed to Break the War Machine and Achieve Peace NOW

Murray Schneider

This workshop will meet on Tuesday (2-4, Room S205); Thursday (1-3, Q208); and Friday (3-5), S112).

It will be based on creative problem solving techniques with the major emphasis on brainstorming. It will consist of such categories as: Problem finding, fact finding, idea finding, solution finding, acceptance finding.

It will be dedicated to the concept of non-violence.

Military Industrial Complex

Jack Soules

Wed., May 13, 1:00 Tower 205

Problems of the Draft

Problems of the Draft

Frank Hyse

Monday (2-3, Room S112); Friday (2-3 Room Q201)

History of U.S. Involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to Present

Steve Kahrall (student- 732-9354) and Tom Meyers (student- 851-6317 or 531-2621)

- Designed to:
1. Show how the U.S. became involved
 2. Why we became involved
 3. What we have done in Vietnam
 4. Give people who want to organize against the war some factual information.
 5. In general, enlighten students on the war in Indochina.

CIVIL FREEDOM AND ALTERNATIVE LIFE STYLES

Confusion Course

Nelson Pole

Mon and Wed evenings at his home, initial meeting Wed, May 13, 1:00
Roth 213

How to Change Your Life Style

Ray Prada, asst. Dean of Arts and Sciences

Initial Meeting Thurs, May 14, 4 P.M. Science 104

- Designed to:
1. identify closely what your present life style includes and excludes
 2. develop and try out strategies for making explicit changes in your life style.

Life, It's Direction: in relation to American legal procedure and how it affects the individual.

William Tabac, Instructor of Record

Henry Gerstman, CSU law student (732-99494)

Sessions held Tuesday mornings (9-10, Q102 and 10-11 in Q202) and Wednesday afternoon (1-3, Q109)

Subject: Legal hassels, the need for constitutional re-evaluation; the ~~xxx~~ American Legal Aid Society; short comings in our legal structure, who it favors and who it disfavors. A general rap about this and its socially and culturally related implications both here at school and in practice.

of

Problems and Women's Liberation and Day Care at the University

~~RENAME~~ La Frances Rose, Sociology Prof of Record
Valerie Robinson, Student chairman (321-1677)

Initial Meeting, Friday May 15, 12:30, 3rd floor lobby, University Hall

Differential Justice, Law and Society

Fred Tokarsky, Sociology Prof
Initial Meeting Friday 2-3:00 -- Second Floor in Roth Bldg.
Call ext 432 for more information after Friday

Aspects of Communism and Secular Religion

Richard Kramer (student- 449-5224)

Students's Rights

Pat Gnazzo (student)

Rap on D.C. (The Washington March)

Charlie Pekarok (student- 991-3850)

Use of the Media In Modern Society

Gary Winters (Cauldron editor) Ext 286 or 287

REAL POLITICAL REFORM

Right Wing Groups

F.M. Adams, Education Instructor of Record

To meet in Room F24 at 1:00 daily

Development of National Movement

Bob Archer, Instructor of Record
Art Department

To meet from 10:00 AM on (to be arranged) except Thurs and Fri (1-2)
Contact Bob Archer in Art Dept.

Organizing for Social Change

Ralph Brody, Instructor of Record

Meetings will be held at:
Institute for Urban Studies
2323 Prospect, 550

Initial Meeting Friday 9-12 AM

The Language of Violence

William Chisholm and J.S. Farley, Instructor of Record

Initial Meeting on Wed, May 13, 10:00 AM in Mather 107

Workshop in Organizing Tactics

Len Hirsch, Instructor of Record

1:00 - 3:00 Fridays, S112

Political Action Group

Ronald Johnson, Instructor of Record

Meeting Wed. May 13, 1:00 - 2:00, Q501

The Current Radical Movement ✓

Stuart Robinson, Instructor of Record
Math Department

Initial Meeting Wed. 2:00, U Hall lobby

Voting Age Lowered to 18

Jeanette Tervo, Instructor of Record

Initial Meeting Monday, May 18

Mon. and Tues. 10:00, S102

Thurs., Fri., 9:00 S102

Seminar in Economics (Independent Study)

Dr. Warner, Economics Dept. Roth Bldg.

Group Dynamics in Organization

Eleanor Weiss, student, 261-3229

1. how to organize people
2. how to motivate them to action
3. how to keep them organized until their goal is achieved.

Information on Current Events

John Klopovic
Frances Simon

REFORMING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Restructuring the University

Harold Enarson, President CSU

Jay Weinroth
Paul Olynik Instructors of Record
Richard Galanos

Initial Meeting Thursday, 2-4, S205

General Purpose of the Project:

1. propose changes in the way classes are conducted, e.g., grades, credits, academic content, meeting times and places.
2. propose new decision-making power for students and faculty in the management of the university.
3. find ways to implement proposed changes.

Possible ways in which the project can operate:

1. observe alternate education courses now operating and compare with standard courses operating during same time period.
2. interview students, faculty, administrators, other university personnel, as to what things in the university are most in need of change.
3. interview to get ideas for proposed changes, and to get reactions to proposed changes.
4. summarize findings and distribute on campus.
5. propose specific experimental class techniques to be tried out during summer and fall quarters.

Restructuring the University, cont.

6. contribute plans for continuing alternate education courses and the establishment (?) of a new institute on the campus, focusing on community action programs to end war, racism, poverty.

Developing Tactics in Black Recruitment

E. W. Malone Instructors of Record
R. C. Bowen

Purpose of this course is to formulate new hypotheses in the recruitment of black students to CSU.

1. Review of present recruitment policies as they relate to black students.
2. Development of new methods for recruiting black students.
3. Implementation of design in the black community.

Meeting Thursday 12:00, S126

Power and It's Reallocation in the University

John Holm, Instructor of Record

University Reform

Jack Soules, Dean of Arts and Sciences

Instructional Methods on University Education

Ray Schultz, Instructor of Record

University and Change (Reform)

Jess Yoder, Instructor of Record

Education

Marlene Cup, student, 321-2365

GENERAL SERVICES OFFERED:

Barb Green, ext. 695, 696
Political Science CU-4, Room 438
10-12 any day

Kenneth Jenkins

Frank Lozier

Leon Soule
Not Available: Mon, Tues. 10-11; Tues. 8-10 P.M.; Thurs-Fri, 9-10;
Thurs. 6-8 P.M. Will be available all other times.

TUTORING SERVICES OFFERED:

Tutoring in Calculus for those pursuing alternative education.
10-11 except wed. Foster 33
Contact Thomas Clark, Instructor

Tutoring for Physics and Math conducted by seniors and graduate students.
Science Bldg. 147 for appointment (Physics Seminar Room)
Contact U. Hall 302 if you cannot reach anyone.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P*)

SUBJECT COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY

DATE: 7-31-70

Re Cleveland letter to the Bureau, 3-31-70.

Set forth below is a resume of activity under captioned program in the Cleveland Division during the period of April 1, 1970 through July 15, 1970.

1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

With reference to the possibility of the [redacted] initiating some type of college based program to counteract the anti-industrial emphasis prevalent on many campuses today, it is noted that [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, stated on March 30, 1970, that he had discussed this matter with some of the principal [redacted] officials in New York City and had received a favorable response relative to the possibilities of the corporation leading the initiation of a program to promote better understanding of the private enterprise system. Since that time, and particularly since receipt of Bureau letter of May 1, 1970, several attempts have been made to further discuss this matter with [redacted] the last such effort being on July 24, 1970. Each time [redacted] was out of the city and therefore, unavailable. Cleveland will continue to follow this matter and, at the first opportunity to confidentially discuss it with [redacted] will seek clarification of the status of his suggestion to the [redacted] management as well as the nature of any program contemplated by them and the individuals who will be involved in such a program.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Cleveland

6/11/70
(4)

REC-30

EX-100

4 AUG 4 1970

SECTION



51 AUG 12 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

At the present time, the Cleveland office is considering ways and means of establishing a fictitious cover organization to establish contacts with various radical groups in the United States and ultimately for the extension of such contacts to foreign organizations. Currently it is not believed that Cleveland has the type of informant or confidential source who would be compatible with such an operation. Recent increments in manpower available for security investigations have, however, for the first time in a substantial period of time created the possibility for further efforts in the area of informant development. It is hoped that these additional efforts will be productive of the type of informant or source who could be utilized in a cover organization operation as Cleveland regards this as a highly valuable source, not only of intelligence data, but of counterintelligence activities as well. Any pertinent recommendations or suggestions relative to this matter will be submitted to the Bureau by separate communication.

2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

By airtel, dated July 24, 1970, under instant caption Cleveland submitted a recommendation that public source material concerning the relationship between the Student Mobilization Committee and the SWP/YSA be furnished on a confidential basis to [REDACTED] for inclusion in material which [REDACTED] supplies to its clients including most of the major school systems in [REDACTED] Ohio.

3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

In prior correspondence under the above caption, the Bureau has been advised concerning information furnished to the Cleveland District of the Internal Revenue Service concerning income tax returns submitted by SIDNEY MORRIS PECK (Key Activist). With the passage of time, and when repeated requests to Internal Revenue Service [REDACTED] for the results of their investigation elicited no positive information, Cleveland assumed the Internal Revenue Service investigation had been terminated without punitive results. On July 13, 1970, however, [REDACTED] orally advised that the Internal Revenue Service investigation had been completed with the result that all of the "contributions" to SDS and other questionable groups, which PECK had claimed as deductible items

had been thrown out and PECK had been required to pay an additional tax approximating \$500, the exact amount being unknown to [REDACTED]

By letter, dated May 27, 1970, Cleveland pointed out the results of a counterintelligence measure which resulted in providing an opportunity for representatives of the "straight" college students to present their viewpoint via the public news media. Through the cooperation of [REDACTED]

On May 21, 1970, [REDACTED], Ohio, (confidential source-protect) was provided a copy of the curriculum for an "alternative educational program" to be conducted at Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio during the summer of 1970. This program included several courses of dubious academic value which, judging by the descriptive comments accompanying the course listings, appeared highly susceptible to the introduction of an anti-judicial and anti-law enforcement point of view. Through [REDACTED] a copy of the "alternative program" curriculum was made available to [REDACTED] a member of the Ohio General Assembly, who has evinced serious interest in the current wave of student agitation and disruption. [REDACTED] subsequently discussed the matter with [REDACTED] Ohio Board of Regents, and [REDACTED] Cleveland State University. During this same period of time, the Ohio Legislature had under consideration a bill containing measures designed to provide state and local authorities a legal basis for control measures relative to campus militants who disrupt legitimate educational functions and infringe upon the rights of other students. [REDACTED] followed very closely the proceedings surrounding this matter in the Ohio Legislature and he subsequently advised the document made available to [REDACTED] contributed significantly toward formulating opinion among Ohio State Legislatures which ultimately resulted in the passage of an act substantially

CV 100-28895

strengthening the position of university administrators and local law enforcement officials with respect to campus disruption and violence. Since the act was passed after the wave of disruption in early May, 1970, and in view of the fact that it contained a 90 day waiting period to become effective, its efficacy as a means of controlling campus militancy will not be determined until after the beginning of the 1970-1971 school year. If properly utilized, however, the legislation should be very beneficial.

FBI

Date: 7/24/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)
 RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
 INTERNAL SECURITY

On 7/23/70 [redacted] contacted [redacted]

[redacted] Cleveland, Ohio. It should be noted that [redacted] was originally met on the occasion of a speech given by Assistant Director CHARLES D. BRENNAN before the [redacted]. At this time [redacted] and his associates were very appreciative of Assistant Director BRENNAN's remarks and exhibited a keen interest in the activities of radical student groups who were then beginning to infiltrate the high schools.

Since the original contact with [redacted] the Cleveland Office has obtained several documents published by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in which this group boastfully claims credit, not only for having originated the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) as a national anti-war group, but for having maintained its preeminence as one of the leading outlets for student opposition to the war in Vietnam. As the Bureau knows, the SMC is currently pursuing its vigorous efforts to organize high school students, as well as college and university students, in a mounting program of opposition to U.S. military policy in Southeast Asia. Concurrent with these efforts, of course, it must be anticipated that the YSA will also utilize student opposition to the Vietnam war to subtly inculcate its Marxist philosophy among student militants.

[redacted] stated on 7/23/70 that his group

2 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Cleveland

REC 45

EX-100

15 JUL 27 1970

GAI: [redacted] (4)

Approved: C. C. [redacted]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per INT. SEC.

continues to be interested in developing material for distribution to local high school principals and school superintendents which will enable these responsible officials to resist the encroachments of SMC and YSA.

The Cleveland Office recommends that information concerning the YSA and its relationship to the SMC be confidentially furnished to [REDACTED] for use in material to be prepared by [REDACTED] which include most of the larger school systems in the Greater Cleveland area. Such material would be restricted to items which have been prepared either by the SWP and/or the YSA, or other New Left groups, and which is clearly identified as such in the material itself. Specifically, it is recommended that the following items be included:

- 1) A copy of "New Left Notes" containing the "Weatherman" statement.
- 2) A copy of a YSA document entitled "The New Stage In the Anti-war Movement: A Strategy For Young Socialists".
- 3) A copy of a YSA document entitled, "The Deepening Radicalization: Revolutionary Perspectives For the 1970s".
- 4) Miscellaneous copies of "The Militant", "New Left Notes" and "The Guardian" containing items relating to the high school scene.

It should be noted that all of the above-mentioned items have been widely circulated in New Left circles in the Cleveland area and their possession [REDACTED] would not be traceable to the Bureau or to Bureau sources.

It should be noted that [REDACTED] stated on 7/23/70 that the next meeting of [REDACTED] will be held on [REDACTED]. He also observed that, if information relevant to the student radical movement could be made available to his group on a confidential basis, it would be highly desirable to have the material in hand [REDACTED].

CV 100-28895

order that it could be organized and reproduced in [REDACTED] form for distribution to high school officials prior to the beginning of the forthcoming school year.

The Bureau is requested to furnish Cleveland with its response to the above Cointelpro recommendation at its earliest possible convenience since it is strongly believed [REDACTED] dissemination of factual information concerning the subversive ramifications of the SMC prior to the beginning of the 1969-70 school year could substantially curtail problems of high school student agitation before they begin. It should be noted [REDACTED] deals only with high schools and distribution at the college and university level would not be involved in the above recommendation.

7/31/70

Airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland (100-28895)

From: Director, FBI (100-449698) - 11 - 5

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT REC 45 EX-100

Reurairtel 7/24/70.

Authority is granted to recontact [REDACTED] for the purpose of providing him with copies of the material listed in referenced communication.

On the occasion of your contact with [REDACTED] you should stress the necessity for maintaining his relationship with the Bureau concerning this matter in the strictest confidence. You should also advise him that, under no circumstances, should he divulge the fact that he obtained this material from the FBI.

You should continue to follow this matter and advise the Bureau of future developments.

Your participation in this program is appreciated and you should continue to give it close attention.

(5)

NOTE:

By reairtel, Cleveland advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio, is interested in obtaining material for distribution to local high school principals and school superintendents which will enable these officials to resist the encroachments of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) and

JUL 31 1970

COMM-FBI

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Cleveland
Cointelpro - New Left
100-449698

the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). Cleveland recommends that [redacted] be furnished with the following items which relates to this problem.

- 1) A copy of "New Left Notes" containing the "Weatherman" statement.
- 2) A copy of a YSA document entitled "The New Stage In the Anti-war Movement: A Strategy For Young Socialists".
- 3) A copy of a YSA document entitled "The Deepening Radicalization: Revolutionary Perspectives For the 1970s".
- 4) Miscellaneous copies of "The Militant", "New Left Notes" and "The Guardian" containing items relating to the high school scene..

Cleveland advised that this material would be organized and reproduced [redacted] for distribution to high schools during the forthcoming school year. Cleveland also advised that [redacted] has exhibited a keen interest in activities of radical groups and particularly their interest in infiltrating high schools. SMC and YSA are particularly active in this regard. Since this material is of public source nature, it is felt that it can be furnished to [redacted] will be of particular value to him, and should not embarrass the Bureau in any way.

FBI

Date: 8/20/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)
 RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Cleveland letter, 7/31/70, to the Bureau,
 and Bureau airtel, 7/31/70, to Cleveland.

ReCVlet commented upon the passage of an act by
 the Ohio General Assembly in early 5/70, to control campus
 disorders and provide for the suspension or dismissal of
 persons who, under certain circumstances, participate in
 such disorders.

Enclosed for the Bureau's information are 2 copies
 of the bill enacted by the Ohio General Assembly in the
 above regard. As previously noted, the bill is not scheduled
 to go into effect until 90 days after passage. Consequently,
 its efficacy as a countermeasure to student agitation is
 not known at this time, and doubtless such an evaluation
 will not be available until several months of the forthcoming
 academic year have elapsed. At such time as information in
 this connection becomes available the Bureau will be promptly
 advised. It should be noted that one copy of the bill was
 furnished to the Cleveland Office by [REDACTED] a
 confidential source whose identity must be protected, who
 obtained it from [REDACTED] a member of the Ohio
 General Assembly and one of the proponents of the legislation.

For the additional information of the Bureau, it
 is noted that documents prepared and identified as publications
 of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) were furnished to
 [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 2 - Cleveland

REC 44
 EX-114

25 AUG 22 1970

(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

RESEARCH SECTION

CV 100-28895

[REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio, on 8/11/70. These publications document the YSA domination of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a group very active in local high schools. The material will be used by the [REDACTED] to alert high school administrative personnel to the potentially disruptive tactics of the SMC and to the control of this group by the YSA. The Bureau will be advised of any tangible results of this counterintelligence operation, authority for which was granted in reBuairtel, 7/31/70.

(Amended Substitute House Bill No. 1219)

AN ACT

To enact sections 2923.61, and 3345.22, to 3345.26, inclusive, of the Revised Code to control campus disorder, and to provide for the immediate suspension or dismissal of students and faculty, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 2923.61, 3345.22, 3345.23, 3345.24, 3345.25, and 3345.26 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 2923.61. (A) NO PERSON, IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH CREATE A SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF DISRUPTING THE ORDERLY CONDUCT OF LAWFUL ACTIVITIES AT A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, SHALL WILLFULLY OR KNOWINGLY DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

(1) ENTER OR REMAIN UPON THE LAND OR PREMISES OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, OR ANY SEPARATE ROOM, BUILDING, FACILITY, ENCLOSURE, OR AREA THEREOF, WITHOUT PRIVILEGE TO DO SO, OR, BEING ON OR IN ANY SUCH LAND, PREMISES, ROOM, BUILDING, FACILITY, ENCLOSURE, OR AREA, FAIL OR REFUSE TO LEAVE UPON REQUEST OF PROPER AUTHORITY, AND WITHOUT REASONABLE JUSTIFICATION OR EXCUSE FOR SUCH FAILURE OR REFUSAL;

(2) VIOLATE A RESTRICTION ON ACCESS, CURFEW, OR RESTRICTION ON ASSEMBLY IMPOSED PURSUANT TO SECTION 3345.26 OF THE REVISED CODE;

(3) ENGAGE IN CONDUCT WHICH URGES, INCITES, OR ENCOURAGES ANOTHER TO VIOLATE THIS SECTION, WHEN SUCH CONDUCT TAKES PLACE IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH CREATE A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER OF SUCH VIOLATION.

(B) NO PERSON SHALL WILLFULLY OR KNOWINGLY:

(1) WITH FORCE OR VIOLENCE, DISRUPT THE ORDERLY CONDUCT OF LAWFUL ACTIVITIES AT A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY;

(2) ENGAGE IN CONDUCT WHICH THREATENS OR INVOLVES SERIOUS INJURY TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY AT A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.

(C) WHOEVER VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS GUILTY OF DISRUPTION, AND SHALL BE FINED NOT MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR IMPRISONED NOT MORE THAN THIRTY DAYS, OR BOTH, FOR A FIRST OFFENSE. FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE SIXTY PERSON SHALL

Sec. 3345.22. (A) A STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WHICH RECEIVES ANY STATE FUNDS IN SUPPORT THEREOF, ARRESTED FOR ANY OFFENSE COVERED BY DIVISION (D) OF SECTION 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE SHALL BE AFFORDED A HEARING, AS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION, TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY SUSPENDED FROM SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. SUCH HEARING SHALL BE HELD WITHIN NOT MORE THAN FIVE DAYS AFTER HIS ARREST, SUBJECT TO REASONABLE CONTINUANCES FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, WHICH CONTINUANCES SHALL NOT EXCEED A TOTAL OF TEN DAYS.

(B) THE ARRESTING AUTHORITY SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY OF THE ARREST OF A STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE OF SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY FOR ANY OFFENSE COVERED BY DIVISION (D) OF SECTION 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE, AND THE PRESIDENT SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE OHIO BOARD OF REGENTS OF SUCH ARREST. THE HEARING TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PERSON SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY SUSPENDED SHALL BE HELD IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY IS LOCATED, BEFORE A REFEREE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS. SUCH REFEREE SHALL BE AN ATTORNEY ADMITTED TO THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN OHIO, BUT HE SHALL NOT BE ATTORNEY FOR, OR A FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE OF, ANY COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. IMMEDIATE NOTICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF SUCH HEARING SHALL BE GIVEN OR SENT TO SUCH PERSON.

(C) THE REFEREE MAY ADMINISTER OATHS, ISSUE SUBPOENAS TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND THE PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE, AND ENFORCE SUCH SUBPOENAS, AS WELL AS PRESERVE THE ORDER AND DECORUM OF THE PROCEEDINGS OVER WHICH HE PRESIDES, BY MEANS OF CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AS PROVIDED BY LAW.

(D) THE HEARING SHALL BE ADVERSARY IN NATURE, AND SHALL BE CONDUCTED FAIRLY AND IMPARTIALLY, BUT THE FORMALITIES OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS ARE NOT REQUIRED. A PERSON WHOSE SUSPENSION IS BEING CONSIDERED HAS THE RIGHT TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL, BUT COUNSEL NEED NOT BE FURNISHED FOR HIM. SUCH PERSON ALSO HAS THE RIGHT TO CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM, TO TESTIFY, AND TO PRESENT THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES AND OTHER EVIDENCE IN HIS BEHALF. IN THE ABSENCE OF A WAIVER OF THE RIGHT AGAINST COMPULSORY SELF-INCRIMINATION, THE TESTIMONY OF A PERSON WHOSE SUSPENSION IS BEING CONSIDERED, GIVEN AT SUCH HEARING, SHALL NOT SUBSEQUENTLY BE USED IN ANY CRIMINAL PROCEEDING AGAINST HIM. THE REFEREE MAY REQUIRE THE SEPARATION OF WITNESSES, AND MAY BAR FROM THE PROCEEDINGS ANY PERSON WHOSE PRESENCE IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO SUCH PROCEEDINGS, EXCEPT THAT MEMBERS OF THE NEWS MEDIA SHALL NOT BE BARRED FROM SUCH PROCEEDINGS.

(E) UPON HEARING, IF THE REFEREE FINDS BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT THE PERSON WHOSE SUSPENSION IS BEING CONSIDERED COMMITTED ANY OFFENSE COVERED BY DIVISION (D) OF SECTION

3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE, HE SHALL ORDER THE PERSON SUSPENDED. EXCEPT THAT WHEN THE GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WILL NOT BE PREJUDICED OR COMPROMISED THEREBY, THE REFEREE MAY PERMIT THE PERSON TO RETURN TO THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY ON TERMS OF STRICT DISCIPLINARY PROBATION. SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION OF THE TERMS OF THE PROBATION AUTOMATICALLY EFFECTS A SUSPENSION. A PERSON SUSPENDED UNDER THIS SECTION MAY BE READMITTED PURSUANT TO DIVISION (A) OF SECTION 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE. A SUSPENSION UNDER THIS SECTION IS IN EFFECT UNTIL THE PERSON IS ACQUITTED OR CONVICTED OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE WAS ARRESTED. IF CONVICTED, HE IS DISMISSED PURSUANT TO SECTION 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE.

(F) UPON ACQUITTAL, OR UPON ANY FINAL JUDICIAL DETERMINATION NOT RESULTING IN CONVICTION, OF THE CHARGES FOR WHICH A PERSON IS SUSPENDED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, SUCH SUSPENSION AUTOMATICALLY TERMINATES, AND THE PERSON SUSPENDED SHALL BE REINSTATED AND THE RECORD OF THE SUSPENSION EXPUNGED FROM HIS COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY RECORD.

(G) AN ORDER OF A REFEREE PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY BE APPEALED ON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT TO THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY IS LOCATED, WITHIN TWENTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ORDER. IF THE COURT TO WHICH SUCH APPEAL IS TAKEN DETERMINES THAT THE GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WILL NOT BE PREJUDICED THEREBY, IT MAY PERMIT THE PERSON SUSPENDED TO RETURN TO THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY ON TERMS OF STRICT DISCIPLINARY PROBATION.

(H) A PERSON AFFORDED A HEARING PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION WHO DOES NOT APPEAR AT THE HEARING SHALL BE DECLARED SUSPENDED BY THE HEARING OFFICER.

Sec. 3345.23. (A) THE CONVICTION OF A STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WHICH RECEIVES ANY STATE FUNDS IN SUPPORT THEREOF, OF ANY OFFENSE COVERED BY DIVISION (D) OF THIS SECTION, AUTOMATICALLY EFFECTS HIS DISMISSAL FROM SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN DIVISION (E) OF THIS SECTION. A STUDENT DISMISSED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY BE READMITTED OR ADMITTED TO ANY OTHER COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WHICH RECEIVES STATE FUNDS IN SUPPORT THEREOF, IN THE DISCRETION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, BUT ONLY UPON THE LAPSE OF ONE CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOWING HIS DISMISSAL, AND ONLY UPON TERMS OF STRICT DISCIPLINARY PROBATION. THE CONTRACT, IF ANY, OF A FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE DISMISSED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION IS TERMINATED THEREBY. A FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE DISMISSED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY BE RE-EMPLOYED BY ANY SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, IN THE DISCRETION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, BUT ONLY UPON THE LAPSE OF ONE CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOWING HIS DISMISSAL.

4

(B) UPON CONVICTION OF A STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WHICH RECEIVES ANY STATE FUNDS IN SUPPORT THEREOF, OF ANY OFFENSE COVERED BY DIVISION (D) OF THIS SECTION, THE COURT SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY OF SUCH CONVICTION. THE PRESIDENT, OR OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIAL DESIGNATED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY SUCH PERSON OF HIS DISMISSAL. THE NOTICE SHALL BE IN WRITING AND SHALL BE MAILED BY CERTIFIED MAIL TO THE PERSON'S ADDRESS AS SHOWN IN BOTH THE COURT AND THE UNIVERSITY RECORDS. IF SUCH PERSON HAS BEEN SUSPENDED PURSUANT TO SECTION 3345.22 OF THE REVISED CODE, AND NOT PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, THE PERIOD OF HIS DISMISSAL SHALL RUN FROM THE DATE OF SUCH SUSPENSION.

(C) NO DEGREES OR HONORS SHALL BE CONFERRED UPON, NO INSTRUCTIONAL CREDIT OR GRADES SHALL BE GIVEN TO, AND NO STUDENT ASSISTANCE, SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS, SALARIES, OR WAGES SHALL BE PAID OR CREDITED TO ANY STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE, IN RESPECT OF THE PERIOD SUCH PERSON IS PROPERLY UNDER DISMISSAL PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION OR UNDER SUSPENSION PURSUANT TO SECTION 3345.22 OF THE REVISED CODE.

(D) WITHOUT LIMITING THE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL, SUSPENSION, OR OTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST A STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WHICH RECEIVES ANY STATE FUNDS IN SUPPORT THEREOF, THE COMMISSION OF AN OFFENSE UNDER SECTIONS 2901.19, 2901.23 TO 2901.252, INCLUSIVE, 2907.02, 2907.021, 2907.05, 2907.06, 2907.08, 2907.082, 2909.01, 2909.09, 2909.24, 2923.01, 2923.012, 2923.43, 2923.52 TO 2923.51, INCLUSIVE, OR DIVISION (A) (1) OR DIVISION (B) OF SECTION 2923.61 OF THE REVISED CODE, OR AFFECTING PERSONS OR PROPERTY ON SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY OR WHEN AN EMERGENCY HAS BEEN DECLARED PURSUANT TO SECTION 3345.26 OF THE REVISED CODE, IS CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION OR FOR SUSPENSION PURSUANT TO SECTION 3345.22 OF THE REVISED CODE. CRIMINAL CASES RESULTING FROM ARRESTS FOR OFFENSES COVERED BY DIVISION (D) OF THIS SECTION SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ALL CIVIL MATTERS AND PROCEEDINGS AND OVER ALL OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

(E) IF A FINAL JUDICIAL DETERMINATION RESULTS IN AN ACQUITTAL, OR IF THE CONVICTION IS REVERSED ON APPEAL, HE SHALL BE REINSTATED AND THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY SHALL EXPUNGE THE RECORD OF HIS DISMISSAL FROM HIS COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY RECORDS, AND THE DISMISSAL SHALL BE DEEMED NEVER TO HAVE OCCURRED.

Sec. 3345.24. (A) SECTIONS 3345.22 AND 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE SHALL BE APPLIED AND FOLLOWED, NOTWITHSTANDING ANY RULE, REGULATION, OR PROCEDURE OF THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, BUT SUCH SECTIONS SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO LIMIT ANY DUTY OR AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS.

LEGE OR UNIVERSITY TO TAKE APPROPRIATE DISCIPLINARY ACTION, THROUGH SUCH PROCEDURES AS MAY BE PROVIDED BY RULE, REGULATION, OR CUSTOM OF SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, AGAINST STUDENTS, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBERS, OR EMPLOYEES, NOR SHALL SUCH SECTIONS BE CONSTRUED TO MODIFY, LIMIT, OR RESCIND ANY RULE OR REGULATION OF THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY NOT INCONSISTENT THEREWITH.

(B) SECTIONS 3345.22 AND 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED AS MODIFYING OR LIMITING THE DUTY OR AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR PRESIDENT OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY TO SUMMARILY SUSPEND A STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE, WHEN NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE OF SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, PROVIDED THAT THE PERSON SUSPENDED IS GIVEN NOTICE OF SUSPENSION AND THE REASONS THEREFOR, AND IS AFFORDED A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL HEARING WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME THEREAFTER, UNDER REGULAR PROCEDURES OF THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. THE DUTY AND AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR PRESIDENT OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY TO IMPOSE SUMMARY SUSPENSION SHALL NOT BE ABROGATED OR LIMITED IN ANY WAY BY ANY RULE OR REGULATION.

(C) TO THE EXTENT THAT SECTIONS 3345.22 AND 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE CONFLICT WITH CIVIL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES, PERSONS OTHERWISE SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION PURSUANT TO SUCH SECTIONS, BUT WHO ARE EMPLOYEES IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE, SHALL BE DISCIPLINED ACCORDING TO CIVIL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES.

Sec. 3345.25. NO STUDENT, FACULTY OR STAFF MEMBER, OR EMPLOYEE UNDER DISMISSAL OR SUSPENSION FROM A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 3345.22 OR 3345.23 OF THE REVISED CODE, SHALL ENTER OR REMAIN UPON THE LAND OR PREMISES OF THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY FROM WHICH HE WAS SUSPENDED OR DISMISSED, WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR THE PRESIDENT.

Sec. 3345.26. (A) THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR PRESIDENT OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WHICH RECEIVES ANY STATE FUNDS IN SUPPORT THEREOF, MAY DECLARE A STATE OF EMERGENCY WHEN THERE IS A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER OF DISRUPTION OF THE ORDERLY CONDUCT OF LAWFUL ACTIVITIES AT SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY THROUGH RIOT, MOB ACTION, OR OTHER SUBSTANTIAL DISORDER, AND MAY DO ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING, AS ARE NECESSARY TO PRESERVE ORDER AND DISCIPLINE AT SUCH COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY DURING SUCH EMERGENCY:

- (1) LIMIT ACCESS TO UNIVERSITY PROPERTY AND FACILITIES BY ANY PERSON OR PERSONS;
- (2) IMPOSE A CURFEW;
- (3) RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY BY GROUPS OF FIVE OR MORE PERSONS;
- (4) PROVIDE REASONABLE MEASURES TO ENFORCE LIMITATIONS ON ACCESS, A CURFEW, AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY IMPOSED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.

FBI

Date: 9/17/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23895) (P)
 RE: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Cleveland telephone call to Bureau, 9/17/70.

On 9/17/70, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio, contacted the Cleveland Office [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated he is now preparing an article dealing with the development of terrorism in and by the New Left Movement and the moral depravity inherent in the New Left philosophy. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he has completed most of the article dealing with the historical antecedents of New Left terrorism and he desires to climax it with verbatim extractions from current New Left publications. He requested assistance in the provision of any New Left original source material reflecting the movement's advocacy of terrorism and moral degeneracy.

Cleveland indices reflect no derogatory information concerning [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Cleveland

(4)

FISY

REC-3

ST-113

12 SEP 10 1970

50 SEP 28 1970

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

DECLASSIFIED BY 6032
ON 3/24/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For the additional information of the Bureau, it is noted Cleveland possesses copies of "New Left Notes" and similar publications of the underground press all of which are public source material. These publications contain statements of the type [REDACTED] is seeking. It should also be noted that [REDACTED] explicitly stated the Bureau's cooperation in this matter would be maintained in complete confidence and the material would be attributed to its original source since its impact would be much more forceful when presented in this context.

[REDACTED]

The publication of such an article by a prominent academician [REDACTED] will have in various counterintelligence value, particularly among the members of the liberal establishment and the university community. Therefore, UACB, Cleveland will furnish [REDACTED] with copies of only public source material of the type described above, none of which can be traced or attributed to the Bureau. *ef*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: October 20, 1970

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re CV airtel, 9/17/70, to Bureau.

Referenced airtel concerned an article being prepared by [REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio. [REDACTED] article dealt with the historical antecedents of current New Left terroristic tactics [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further advised [REDACTED] that he has been invited to address a plenary session of the annual convention of the [REDACTED] which will be attended by some 9,000 members from the entire United States. He stated he has accepted this invitation and will use the aforementioned article as the text of his address on this occasion. He noted that since the convention will be covered by the media, particularly the local press [REDACTED] the opportunity will thus be presented for wide-spread attention to be directed to the violence oriented ideology of the New Left Movement.

The above is for information and completion of the Bureau's files in captioned matter.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Cleveland

(4)

REC-84
EX-113

OCT 23 1970

55 NOV 2 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NOV 5 1970

SAC, Chicago

10/15/70

REC-122 Director, FBI (100-449693-11) - 3-3-

EX-112 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY
112

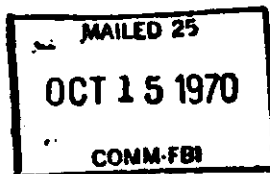
ReCVlet to the Bureau 10/6/70 captioned as above.

Enclosed for Chicago, New York and San Francisco is one Xerox copy of referenced letter. Receiving offices should analyze the proposal outlined by Cleveland and submit to the Bureau comments and appraisals concerning this proposal along with any suggestions or examples along these lines which might be more current or appropriate. San Francisco should submit their comments concerning the feasibility of [REDACTED] Do not initiate any further action on the proposal until advised to do so by the Bureau.

Enclosure

- 2 - New York (Enclosure)
- 2 - San Francisco (Enclosure)
- 1 - Cleveland (100-28895)

~~100-112~~ *incb*
(10)



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5 OCT 23 1970
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

mp
112

11/3/70

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-184369)
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-29733) (P)
RE: REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)
IS - RU

ReBuairtel, 10/28/70.

Cleveland has reviewed its files and finds no candidates for interview in connection with suggestion in SF airtel, 10/22/70 in this Division. Individuals having had past contact with RU mostly requested literature adequate for personal interest, and there is no indication of present interest in forming RU chapter. There has been an exchange of literature between RU and Cleveland based American Communist Workers Movement, but the ACWM is autonomous, and it would be foreign to the ego of the ACWM leaders to become a sub-unit of the RU.

Cleveland is maintaining this file in pending status and will follow developments.

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-449698) (Cointelpro - New Left)
2 - San Francisco (100-61281) (RM)
2 - Cleveland

(7)

163 NOV 6 1970

54 NOV 10 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698-11)

DATE: 7/19/71

FROM : *C66*
clh SAC, CLEVELAND (100-28895)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

As the Bureau knows, the Worker Student Alliance (WSA) of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is currently involved in a Summer Work-in Project designed to bring the predominantly student oriented WSA into closer contact with the working classes. According to information received to date concerning this project, the WSA intends to project their efforts primarily toward the steelworkers, apparently in anticipation of a general steel strike in August of this year. For this reason Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, both large steel processing areas, are among the target cities chosen by WSA for the Summer Work-in Project.

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- (1) While Cleveland is aware of certain persons who have been sent from other areas into Ohio for the purpose of organizing the Summer Work-in Project, no information has been obtained to date concerning the precise nature of the activities of these persons.
- [REDACTED]

- (2) The light of publicity brought to bear upon the activities of a group such as WSA, with its avowed pro-MAOist stance, would serve to alert not only the steel industry but other elements of the community to the objectives and activities of this group. Such public awareness would undoubtedly serve to circumscribe the activities of WSA, hinder their organizational efforts and prevent the possibility of WSA driving a wedge between union leadership and the rank and file membership.

- (3) It is believed that, once the United Steelworkers leadership becomes aware of the WSA project, they will be able to exercise sufficient ingenuity to preclude extensive activity by WSA members within the rank and file membership. In this connection it is noted,
- [REDACTED]

The Bureau is requested to advise the Cleveland Office at its earliest convenience concerning its views concerning the above described counterintelligence proposal.

(B) NOTICE OF ACTION TAKEN PURSUANT TO DIVISION (A) OF THIS SECTION SHALL BE POSTED OR PUBLISHED IN SUCH MANNER AS IS REASONABLY CALCULATED TO REACH ALL PERSONS AFFECTED.

(C) DIVISION (A) (1) AND (A) (2) OF THIS SECTION SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO LIMIT THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, PRESIDENT, OR OTHER PROPER OFFICIAL OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY TO IMPOSE REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF AND ACCESS TO, AND THE HOURS OF USE OF AND ACCESS TO UNIVERSITY PROPERTY AND FACILITIES, FOR PURPOSES OF REGULATING THE PROPER OPERATION OF SUCH UNIVERSITY, AND REGARDLESS WHETHER ANY EMERGENCY EXISTS.

Speaker _____ *of the House of Representatives.*

President _____ *of the Senate.*

Passed _____, 1970

Approved _____, 1970

Governor.